

PORTABLE
VICTROLAS
at
MOUTRIE'S

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

November 15, 1921, Temperature 66

Barometer 29.93

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 31.

November 15, 1920, Temperature 60



No. 18416

二拜禮

號五十月一十年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1921

日六十月十酉辛次歲年十國表華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

PORTABLE VICTROLAS

First consignment just arrived
on the "Empress of Asia."

The Portable Victrola is a new machine, built for both indoor and outdoor use. It possesses all the qualities of the larger type Victrolas with the additional advantage of being easily carried.

Price on Application.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Sole Victor Distributors.
CHATER ROAD.

64, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone 1417.

WING HING

FIRST CLASS TAILOR

Experienced Cutter, Perfect Fit Guaranteed
Orders executed shortest Notice
PRICE LOWEST.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)

Open and Closed

CARS FOR HIRE

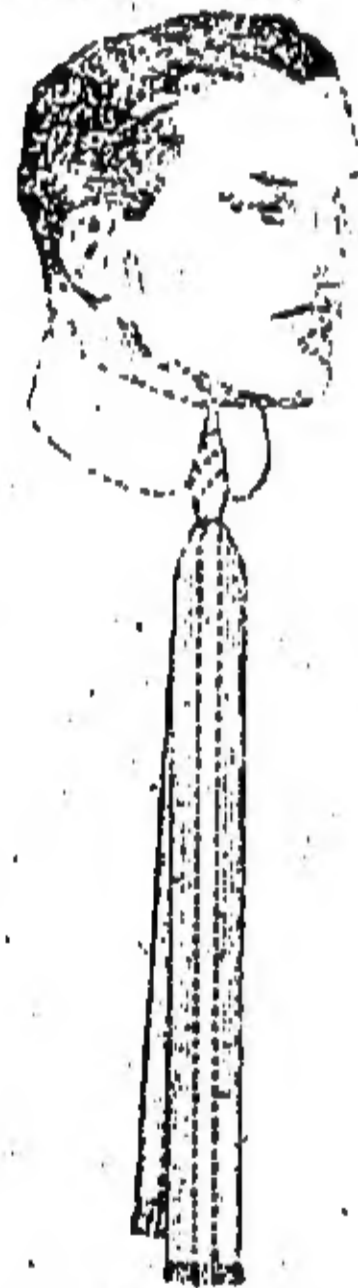
TEL. 482, 3552 in Hongkong and Kowloon. TEL. 482, 3552

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED

WASHABLE

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THE NEWEST
OF
THE NEW.



Tel. No. 370. Godown: 28A, Wanchai Road.

C. E. WARREN CO., LTD.

Sanitary Engineers, 30-32, Des Voeux Road.

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF
PORCELAIN LINED BATHS

SOME OF WHICH WERE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
IN SHIPMENT—IN ORDER TO CLEAR
WE ARE SELLING AT FROM 30 PER CENT. TO 50 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
Worth your while to call and inspect these bargains.
All kinds of Bath Room Fittings in Stock.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. 636.

Tel. 636.

SPORTING PRIZES

ENGLISH MADE

CUPS

STERLING SILVER

J. ULLMANN & CO.
HONGKONG

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMERICA'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS IN PRINCIPLE.

UNITED STATES FAVOURS PUBLICITY.

WASHINGTON, November 14.

It is officially stated that at to-morrow's sitting of the Conference Mr. Balfour, head of the British delegation will accept in principle America's disarmament proposals. The heads of the delegations to-day discussed the question of publicity. The United States favours open meetings with frequent executive sessions for private discussions of which the results would be presented at the open meetings.

ARRANGING THE PROGRAMMES.

WASHINGTON, November 14.

Mr. Hughes, Mr. Balfour, M. Briand, Signor Schanzer and Viscount Kato accompanied by experts met this morning and discussed the programme for procedure of the disarmament conference. The heads of nine delegations assembled in the afternoon and discussed the programme for Far Eastern Discussions.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION.

LONDON, November 14.

Although the Premier has not yet officially received Mr. Hughes' proposals, Reuter learns that official circles are profoundly impressed by the opening of the conference which is regarded as demonstrating completely the United States' sincerity.

JAPAN FOLLOWS BRITAIN.

Reuter learns that Japanese circles in London regard Mr. Hughes' proposals very favourably and think that subject to technical elaboration they should prove entirely acceptable. It is declared that Japan will certainly follow the line taken by Britain.

DOMINIONS PREMIERS SATISFIED.

MELBOURNE, November 14.

The Premier, Mr. Hughes declared that the United States' was to be congratulated on a practical disarmament scheme.

WELLINGTON, November 14.

Mr. Massey, the Premier, expressed satisfaction at Saturday's sittings and reiterated that lengthened peace could only be secured through friendly agreement with Britain, America and Japan.

WASHINGTON, October 14.

It is understood that Britain's acceptance of the disarmament proposals is based on "certain definite modifications." Mr. Denby has announced that American naval construction will not be stopped except by Congress or by definite international agreement.

COMMISSIONS ENLARGED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

The conference chairman of five great powers have decided that the question of limitation of armaments will be considered by a commission composed of all the principal delegates instead of the heads delegations only. A similar course has been adopted regarding the commission on Far Eastern questions in which nine nations are concerned.

TRAM CAR HELD UP.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR AT KENNEDY TOWN.

ARMED ROBBERS' DARING.

CATTLE DEALER TRAILED FROM CENTRAL MARKET.

A sensational tram car hold-up took place at Kennedy Town soon after 7 p.m. yesterday, when a gang of five armed men made a haul of \$771 in notes from one of the passengers, a cattle dealer from Smithfield. Tram Car No. 11, proceeding from Causeway Bay to Kennedy Town, was passing the junction of Beach Street, a little beyond the brightly lighted district of Sh. Kung hui, when a respectably dressed Chinese sitting in the first class compartment downstairs suddenly pushed a weapon into the ribs of the motorman and ordered him to stop the car, saying: "I'll shoot if you resist." Simultaneously, there was a rush by some men up the ladder to the top deck from the third class compartment. After a short lapse of time four men rushed down the ladder brandishing bright articles in their hands. They jumped off the car and the man standing guard downstairs joined them. All then ran up Beach Street and disappeared into the gloom.

One of the men broke a pane of glass on one of the windows in his haste to get out. There was panic and a stampede in the third class compartment, and it was some time before order could be restored as the car waited for tow. This was

all the motorman and the conductor could say about the affair.

What happened upstairs was related by Lam Kee, the cattle dealer who was the victim of the hold-up. He said that he had come to town earlier in the evening to collect some money from various stalls at the Central Market. He had noticed a man following him through the market, but did not at the time suspect he was in danger of being robbed, as there were many people about at the time. He left the market about 6.30 with \$1,158.50 in two pockets of an under jacket, and waited outside for the Kennedy Town car. The man who had shadowed him disappeared for a while, but when he boarded tram car No. 11, followed him in.

Lam went upstairs where there were about half a dozen other Chinese passengers and occupied the double seat at the back. The man followed him upstairs and sat on the seat in front of him. The trip to Shek Tong chui was without incident. Here the other passengers got off leaving the two alone. As they were passing the junction of Beach Street, the car was pulled up with a jerk. The man in front of him jumped up and seized him by the chest. Simultaneously there was a rush by the ladder and three other men made their

appearance. One of them pointed a revolver at Lam's head. He asked "What is the matter," and one of the men said "We want to search you." The first man then tore away his outer coat and the other men produced a sharp knife and ripped off the left lower portion of his inner jacket in the pocket of which was \$771 in notes of various denominations. The robbers then bolted down the ladder and jumped off the car. They disappeared down Beach Street in the direction of the Stone steps leading to the Tai Pak Lau Hotel and recreation grounds, situated on the hill. The grounds, owing to the winter were empty and consequently were shrouded in darkness. Lam and the people in the tram were too frightened to give chase.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/7 7/8.

To-day's opening rate 2/7 7/8.

AMERICA'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

COUNTER PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

It is understood that instead of ten years' entire cessation of building, Mr. Balfour will propose limited replacement year by year with reduction of shipbuilding plant. Otherwise it would be necessary to spend large sums for maintenance of idle plant in readiness to build at the end of ten years. Britain also considers the tonnage fixed for submarines too high and it is believed will propose either abolition of submarines or limitation of size and armaments.

HARDING SIGNS GERMAN PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

President Harding has signed the German peace treaty.

PORT OF LONDON STOCK.

COMING £2,000,000 ISSUE.

LONDON, November 14.

The Port of London authority will shortly issue £2,000,000 six per cent. stock. The price will be ninety-six.

SOVET INFLUENCE IN THE FAR EAST.

TREATY WITH MONGOLIAN GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, November 14.

The New York Herald correspondent states that a treaty was signed at Moscow on November 5 between the Russian Soviet and the Mongolian governments definitely expanding the Soviet zone of influence in the Far East.

TRADE SLUMP AT HOME.

LAST YEAR'S LIQUIDATIONS.

LONDON, November 14.

Reflection of the trade slump is roared in the Board of Trade annual report showing 3,153 liquidations in England last year. Of these 119 were compulsory.

PIECE WORK SYSTEM PROTEST.

60,000 GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

NEW YORK, November 14.

Sixty thousand garment workers in New York have struck as a protest against the piece work system. The struggle promises to be prolonged.

LANDRU TRIAL SENSATION.

HORRIFIED CORRESPONDENT SUICIDES.

PARIS, November 14.

A correspondent named Depêche at Toulouse rose abruptly during the Landru trial to-day and saying that he could stand no more left the court. He went to his hotel and blew out his brains with a revolver.

HONGKONG NOT A GOLD MINE.

YOUNG PROSPECTOR FAILED.

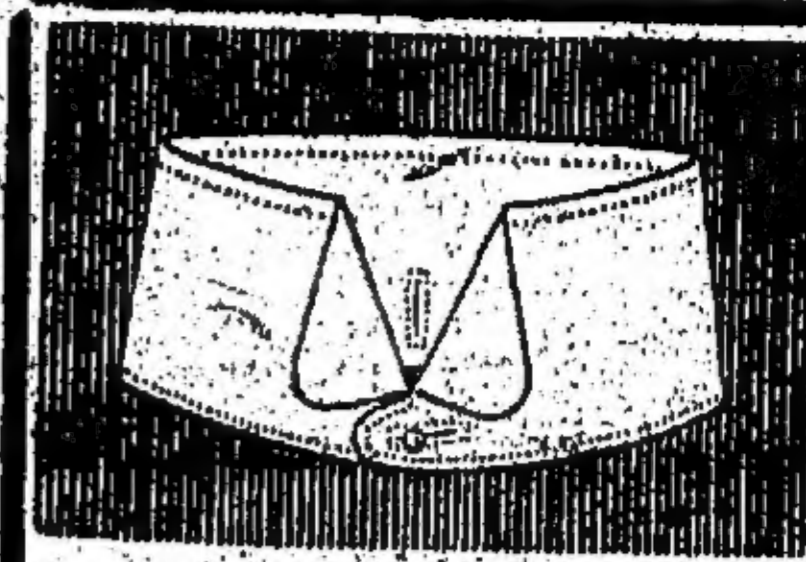
"Why do you people think Hongkong a gold mine? Stay at home," said Magistrate Lindell this morning to a Chinese youth charged with having picked the pocket of another youth and stolen \$4.

The accused coolly admitted the theft and said that he was a carpenter in Canton. He came here to look for a friend, failed to find him, and having spent all his money, was forced to steal to raise money to buy his passage back home.

Six weeks' hard.

appearances. One of them pointed a revolver at Lam's head. He asked "What is the matter," and one of the men said "We want to search you." The first man then tore away his outer coat and the other men produced a sharp knife and ripped off the left lower portion of his inner jacket in the pocket of which was \$771 in notes of various denominations. The robbers then bolted down the ladder and jumped off the car. They disappeared down Beach Street in the direction of the Stone steps leading to the Tai Pak Lau Hotel and recreation grounds, situated on the hill. The grounds, owing to the winter were empty and consequently were shrouded in darkness. Lam and the people in the tram were too frightened to give chase.

BUSINESS NOTICES



From
TIP
to
TOE

We are now showing
EVENING DRESS WEAR
in
THE LATEST STYLES

COLLARS-SHIRTS-WAISTCOATS-TIES-SOCKS-SHOES.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

HAVE ALL YOUR
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED
QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY
WITH
DRUGS OF THE BEST QUALITY

AT
THE PHARMACY

FLETCHER & CO., LTD. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD,
AND REMEMBER YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS ARE
DISPENSED PERSONALLY

BY
FULLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN CHEMISTS.

JUST THE THING FOR THE COMING FALL.



INFANTS'
COAT-SUITS
AND
DRESSES.

Designed Right,
Made Right,
Priced Right.
Come to us for
absolute satisfaction.

THE SINCERE
CO., LTD.

"THE HOUSE THAT FULLY
SATISFIES."

MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

General Knitter & Dyer.

Manufacturers of Woolen Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters &
all kinds of Underwear.

No. 6-18, Causeway Bay.

Manager: YEUNG FORWAN.

Telephone 1301.

THE YUEN WO STORE.

Harbour Repairs.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipchandlers.

Office No. 28, Tung Man Street, Phone 2500.

Workshop, Canton Road, Kowloon, Phone K. 731.

Prop. T. J. LEUNG.

Manager K. C. LEUNG.

THE ISLE OF SKYE LIQUEUR

"DRAMBUIE"

A LINK WITH THE "45."

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 76.

VACATION TRIP.

HONGKONG-SHANGHAI-WUCHOW.

In the splendid and luxuriously appointed 500-ton Motor Ship "KONG NING" between Hongkong, Shanghai, Shih Hing through the LOVELIEST SCENERY ON THE WEST RIVER TO WUCHOW. SPLENDID 1st and 2nd class passenger accommodations, large and airy berth cabins on upper deck, no port holes but large airy windows fitted throughout with electric light and fans, etc.

M. S. "KONG NING"

Leave Hongkong: Leave Hongkong: Leave Hongkong: Leave Hongkong.
Kong Ning: Friday, Nov. 18. Kong Ning: Wednesday, Nov. 19.
Kong Ning: Friday, Nov. 18. Kong Ning: Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Round trips occupying 5 days, including meals and 24 hours sleep on board at Wuchow \$10.00.

For further particulars apply to:

HANKER & CO.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

- Nov. 17.—Brandy and Liquors.
18.—Jewellery.
22.—General Furniture.
25.—Curies.
29.—General Furniture.
Dec. 3.—Furniture 107 The Peak.
6.—General Furniture &c.
8.—British & Foreign Stamp.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, By order of the Administrator, the Supreme Court,

THURSDAY,

November 17, 1921, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

28 Cases Brandy, 50 cases

Liquors,

And

20 cases Boldo Wines,

will be sold in large & small quantities.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, November 3, 1921.

(For account of the Concerned.)

ON

FRIDAY,

November 18, 1921, commencing at 2.30

p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

Valuable Jewellery.

Including:—

Diamond and Gem Rings, Bracelets,

Pendants, Gold Chain Bags, Watches,

and

1 14-Ct. Gold Repeating Stop Watch.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November 14, 1921.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

the HONGKONG DOLLAR

DIRECTORY has been acquired, as

from July 7th, 1921, by the undersigned

with all rights and titles, and will

hereafter be published by them. No

claims against the Hongkong Dollar

Directory incurred prior to this date

will be admitted by the undersigned.

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE

LTD

5, Wyndham Street,

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

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THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE

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5, Wyndham Street,

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

WANT

ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,

\$1. PREPAID.

Every additional word 4 Cents

for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED:—To rent for Storage

purposes SMALL ROOM about

40 x 50 feet, ground floor, preferred and

convenient situation to harbour

roadway. Good light & stone or

cement floor, essential. Reply to Box

No. 1330, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET—GODOWN at Yau Ma Tei.

For particulars apply to THE

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO.,

LTD.

TO LET—ONE OFFICE in No. 4,

Queen's Road Central to be let.

For particulars apply to Bank of China.

INTIMATIONS.

THE GENERAL EXCHANGE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

an EXTRAORDINARY MEET-

ING of the above named Company

will be held at No. 10, Des Voeux

Road Central, (1st floor), Victoria,

in the Colony of Hongkong, on the 21st

day of November, 1921, at three

o'clock in the afternoon, when the

subjoined resolution will be proposed:—

That the capital of the Company

be increased to \$10,000,000 by the

creation of 100,000 additional

shares of \$50 each ranking for

dividend and in all other respects

pari passu with the existing

100,000 shares in the Company.

By Order,

(Signed) LI YUNG CHAI,

Chief Manager.

Dated the tenth day of November

1921.

No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central,

1st floor, Victoria, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

WILL BUY & REMOVE.—Old

bricks, tiles, beams, floor-boards,

window-sashes, shutters, etc. Apply

P. O. Box 259.

G. R.

SALE OF OLD ARMY CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the

purchase of all old ARMY

CLOTHING for the period ending

31st March, 1922.

Forms of tender will be issued on

application to the Chief Ordnance

Officer, R. A. O. C. Depot.

Supplies of Clothing to be sold will

be on view at the R. A. O. C. Depot,

Queen's Road East, and tenders must

reach the Ordnance Office at the above

address not later than 12 noon on 15th

November, 1921.

Hongkong, October 25, 1921.

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS CAKES

and

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

for Export.

Prices from \$4.00.

Including Packing and Tinning.

WISEMAN, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Nov. 16.—I.O.S.N. Yatahing.

18.—C.N. Luohow.

17.—C.N. Soshu Maru.

17.—C.N. Tean.

17.—I.C.S.N. Cheysang.

18.—D.L. Hailong.

20.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.

22.—D.L. Hailong.

Nov. 16.—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

17.—J.C.J.L. Tsimtsuok.

18.—D.L. Hailong.

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20.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.

22.—D.L. Hailong.

Feb. 1.—B.F. Tencor.

7.—B.F. Cyclops.

10.—B.F. Cyclops.

14.—B.F. Cyclops.

18.—B.F. Cyclops.

22.—B.F. Cyclops.

Mar. 4.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

14.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

23.—B.F. Cyclops.

Apr. 1.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

15.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

23.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

May 13.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

23.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

23.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

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23.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

23.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

23.—P. & O. Kishu Maru.

GLIMPSES OF CHINA.

A series of Vandyck Photogravures illustrating Chinese life and surroundings.

A suitable present to send Home for Christmas.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong Dispensary.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

LADIES' SHOE DEPT.

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF

ENGLISH FOOTWEAR

BLACK — BROWN — GREY.

SUEDE OXFORDS

AND

COURT SHOES.

AFTERNOON SHOES

— IN —

BLACK GLACÉ KID.

We Specialize in

Social and Business Stationery,
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.

60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

BIRTHS.

WADE.—On November 6, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wade, a son.

WILSON.—On November 6, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. R. Wilson, a daughter.

PARK.—On November 7, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Park, a son.

RAMSAY.—On November 7, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ramsay, a daughter.

IRONSIDES.—On November 7, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. William Ironsides, a daughter.

DEATHS.

CATLIN.—On November 8, 1921, at Shanghai, Nino Teshler Catlin, Standard Oil Company of New York, aged 25 years.

HUNTING.—On November 8, 1921, at Shanghai, Winifred Joan, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Hunting, aged eight weeks and three days.

ISHIKAWA.—On November 5, 1921, Vice-President Ishikawa, of the Tung Wen College, formerly Dean of the Kyoto Imperial University, died suddenly of apoplexy after an illness of several weeks.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1921.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ARGUMENTS.

Either the Daily Press leader writer has been "trapped" by gross carelessness in reading, or he is guilty of the last business in controversy. Yesterday morning he said:

Mr. Eugene Chen somewhat naively suggests that "even skilled diplomats" were "trapped" when they committed to cause it to be expressly provided by the Treaties and as a further aggravation.

The very fact that it has now been suggested on behalf of the Canton Government that diplomats were so "trapped" shows the trend of thought of the members of that Government, and that their intention is to take advantage of anything which appears to them might enable them to disregard the Treaty obligations.

This monstrous innuendo is based on the actual words by Mr. Chen, as copied by us from a previous issue of the Daily Press:

Let me guard you against a fallacy which trapped even skilled diplomats, etc.

Do you now perceive the wickedness and unscrupulousness of this D. P. writer? He twists that simple expression, that diplomats were trapped by a fallacy, into a naive confession that Chinese diplomats trapped them, and into evidence that the Canton statesmen are minded to trap them again. We will withdraw our harshest words if the writer pleads guilty to gross carelessness in reading his opponent's words, but even so he will not square decently. Well might Mr. Chen appeal for more seriousness in Daily Press polemics. We have ourselves suffered similar treatment in the past, having our carefully weighed words twisted and garbled, and (of course) having those that couldn't be decently twisted ignored. Yet this is one of the papers that professes the dignity of the Press, and of journalistic standards and ethics. We recall, indeed, with considerable disgust and indignation, that it was this same Daily Press which, when the Telegraph and we were amusing ourselves and our readers with a few essays in quite cheerful vituperation, astonishingly and impudently, butted in with its usual allusion to the

Edinburgh Gazette, and gravely improved us both. It is time for the hollow bubble of its blind self complacency to be pricked. These remarks are prefatory to our promised observations on extra-territoriality, a subject on which the Daily Press on Nov. 8 offered a contribution to the existing prejudices of Europeans, rather than to a thoughtful review of the whole subject such as the occasion asked for. Taking the discussion by the International Bar Association at Peking as its cue, the Daily Press quoted a long passage by the Peking correspondent of The Times, written probably in ignorance of what took place at that conference. For it (the quotation) spoke of "the unfortunate Russian resident in China, since the suspension of their right to consular jurisdiction," as "learning by bitter experience how inadequate is the Chinese idea of the administration of justice." It so happens that there was a delegation of five Russians at that conference. The China Mail is informed by the Delta News Agency, which is Russian, that the Russian delegates spoke against extra-territoriality and consular jurisdiction, which hardly squares with the Times man's suggestion, repeated by the D.P., that the Russian residents have the opposite grievance.

According to this same Russian report, Mr. Kuzlovsky in a speech said:

"The question of extra-territoriality of foreigners in China is a question of politics and not of law. The lawyers of all countries and peoples, as long as they do not serve the interests of imperialism, cannot champion the cause of extra-territoriality of foreigners in China, because they cannot fail to recognize that extra-territoriality is the greatest misfortune of the Chinese people and at the same time develops the tendency of lawlessness of foreigners themselves. The ministry of extrajurisdiction, the consular jurisdiction, from the standpoint of law and justice, is an entire absurdity, because (1) a consul is the protector of interests of his own national and not an impartial judge and (2) he is a commercial or diplomatic agent and not a lawyer."

The security of the judicial rights of foreigners is best effected by the apparatus of justice of the country in which they reside. The Republic of China now has adopted the most favourable attitude towards foreigners: (a) she is establishing special courts for justice for foreigners after the model of the courts of European countries; (b) she has promulgated special criminal and civil codes for foreigners in the matter of court procedure and otherwise; (c) she is the first in the history of all nations to make the precedent of admitting foreign lawyers in her courts of justice; (d) she practices conditional sentence and release on parole in criminal laws, while this is not practised in many European countries.

"The Republic of China is far from completing her activities in judicial reform. Blunders and mistakes are great, but it must not be forgotten that the task is equally great and difficult, nor can it be forgotten that judicial reforms require much time. The greatest blunder in exercising Chinese jurisdiction over Russian residents is that the whole judicial procedure in Chinese courts is conducted in the Chinese language and an official translation is not made at once. However, the success of judicial reform in China depends not only on herself but on foreigners themselves as well. To attain her aim China must admit the broadest criticism, but the foreigners must not hamper or interfere with the realisation of judicial reform. The lawyers of the world, as the most intelligent workers, must in the name of principle proclaim in this Congress against extra-territoriality for foreigners in China and make every effort to hasten the abolition of one of the greatest injustices in the world."

Other (non-Chinese) delegates also spoke against extra-territoriality as a wrong, an injustice. The Daily Press, however, observed that "the Chinese Bar Association in its advocacy of the abolition of extra-territoriality must, etc." patently a suggestion false, that these were purely Chinese representations. So much for its attitude—one of rank prejudice. As we said before, its article really begged the whole question, did not consider the factor of righteousness at all, and knowing that foreigners in China would naturally be prejudiced against surrendering the extraordinary privileges extorted from China, but from no European nation where the laws are had, it was content merely to jerk at Chinese notions of law, suggesting that where the ideas may be good they are not practised, and so on.

Since the war killed the respectability of the ideas of imperialism and militarism, and set the world thinking more seriously than ever before of fairness and justice as factors to be counted and considered in international problems, the Daily Press way is no longer the right way. Our grandsons may have sinned and in their sinning may have acquired

twenty "rights." If what the Daily Press calls rights to-day, because they are so written in the bond, were wrongs once, they must be wrongs yet—and greater wrongs, because persistence in wrong, with fuller knowledge, is wickeder than original impulsiveness. If our grandfathers did wrong, we must right the wrong. The Powers got into the habit of bullying China, of ignoring and disregarding her sovereign rights, which are older and greater and less open to argument than treaty rights. It got so common that the public conscience hardened, and no one saw any wrong in it. Then the great war awakened our conscience. To establish our virtue as against German vice, our propagandists mouthed certain principles—not "counsels of perfection"—but ordinary practicable honesty—and a lot of us took them seriously. It is possible that this is inconvenient, but we cannot help that. What they taught us to hate in the Germans we now hate in any. So that we do not stop to consider what foreign residents in China would prefer, nor to argue whether Chinese laws and their administration are as good as they ought to be. These things are only immediately relevant, after the principle has been settled. If the Chinese want this anomalous privilege abolished, have we the right to refuse it, or to offer prejudiced arguments against it? That is the question for us to answer. There are foreigners who still say of Japanese justice in Japan what the Daily Press now says of Chinese justice in China. Yet we consented to waive our claims to extra-territoriality in Japan. Why? Is it possible that there is more than one answer, and that we can admit that one answer without a blush of shame? Japan was strong, China is weak.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The death of Mr. A. C. de Souza, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Nagasaki, took place on November 1, after a long illness.

The Kuala Lumpur branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been authorised by the Head Office to give \$10,000 to the Unemployment Fund.

Bearing the assumed name of Count Kita, Prince Kita Shinkawa will leave Kobe for Europe on November 29. He will be a passenger on the "Hakone Maru."

The Tientsin Mint is reported to be turning out daily more than 1,000,000 coppers. As 155 coppers will exchange for one silver dollar, the daily output is therefore valued at \$6,400.

The figures for the Straits opium, spirit and tobacco revenue for the third quarter of 1921 were \$3,116,816; \$802,670 and \$510,107. The corresponding figures for the corresponding quarter of 1920 were \$4,130,379; \$934,191 and \$426,997.

The wedding was solemnised on Saturday morning at the Cathedral of St. Paul, of Mr. C. A. de Jesus, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Vieira Ribeiro of Hongkong, and Miss Luiza Francisca Xavier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Constantino Maria de Souza of Macao.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, is a passenger on the steamer "Golden State," which was scheduled to leave San Francisco on November 4 and arrive at Yokohama on November 21. Mrs. Wood is going to Manila to join her husband.

The Japanese Department of Railways has decided to construct two special coaches for the use of the Prince of Wales during his visit to Japan. One will contain a dining room and a compartment for members of the Royal suite. The coaches will be constructed at the Oi car shops at an estimated cost of ¥220,000.

Members of the General Committee for the Reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales are reminded that a meeting of the Committee is to be held at the City Hall, Chamber of Commerce Room, tomorrow, Wednesday, November 16 at noon, at which arrangements for carrying out the approved programme will be considered. It is hoped that all members of the General Committee will be able to attend.

Many foreign residents in Japan, especially in missionary circles, will learn with regret of the passing of another of the band of foreign missionaries of Japan, namely the Rev. H. W. Schwartz, M.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. Dr. Schwartz was in Japan over 40 years, being for many years stationed in Sendai. Later he and Mrs. Schwartz came to Yokohama, and after the retirement of Dr. Louis L. Schwartz was for several years in charge of the Bible Society's work there.

SPECIAL CABLES.

500 HOUSES BURNED.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

2,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 14.

A destructive fire occurred in the Chapei district on Saturday night. An area of a quarter of a mile was affected. It is feared that there has been a large loss of life. There were eleven bodies of children in the ruins of a single house and five hundred houses were destroyed. Many persons are missing. This is one of the largest outbreaks recorded in the neighbouring Chinese territory. Two thousand people are homeless.

LATER.

In connection with the Chapei fire fifteen bodies have been found. Many people are missing. Since Friday the brigade has answered eleven calls, the majority serious. To date it has answered 332 this year. The 1919 record number was 325.

TRADE ENVOYS.

AUSTRALIAN GOODS AT SINGAPORE.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, Nov. 14.

The West Australian trade delegation at present in Singapore is making an exhibition of Australian products.

AT THE THEATRE.

WARWICK COMEDY COY.

"COMPROMISED."

When they presented "Compromised" at the Theatre Royal last night, the members of the Warwick Comedy Company managed by dint of individual brilliancy in some of the leading roles to rescue the performance at any rate from mediocrity. Bordering on the melodramatic in parts, "Compromised" is the sort of play that has to be carefully and convincingly acted if anything is to be made of it and the members of the cast last night all worked hard to achieve that.

There is not much of a story to the piece. It is just that one girl is compromised by another girl's wister of a brother who refuses to marry her. In order to even things up the second girl deliberately puts herself in the position of being compromised by the first girl's brother. There is an insatiable father, of course, and one or two minor characters are brought in to introduce a bit of humour. The ending is as obvious and traditional and satisfactorily happy as the most ardent lover of the melodrama could wish for.

In one respect at all events the play was worth while—it furnished the opportunity for the reappearance of Miss Gertrude Godart whose performance as the self-sacrificing sister pleased everyone. Mr. Dudley Howarth's acting as her spineless brother was the best thing about the show though Mr. Edgar Warwick in the other leading male part had a lot to do and did it well. As the seduced sister Miss Rose Radford was chiefly in the background but Mr. Frank Wheatley as the stern parent naturally got plenty of lime-light. Though his characterisation was a bit overdrawn he was quite a welcome figure. Mr. Tom Fenwick distinguished himself in a little "drunk" scene near the end of the piece which drew a special round of applause and minor parts were ably sustained by Miss Lena Flowerdew, Miss Nina Bradley and another gentleman not mentioned on the programme.

For to-night "Grand Guignol," described as "three short comedies and a thrill" is promised.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

In infantile diarrhoea never give medicine to check the movement of the bowels except upon the advice of a physician. The right treatment is to clear the bowels of the irritating secretions which are the cause of the trouble. Many mothers have found Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, immensely valuable for this serious malady.

Baby's Own Tablets contain no opium or any other harmful drug. They are a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for the treatment of infantile diarrhoea, colic, indigestion, and other ailments of the digestive system. They are sold by all chemists and druggists. Price 6d. per box. Write for free literature to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 South Union Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

TONIGHT! THEATRE ROYAL GRAND GUIGNOL

A SHORT COMEDY AND A THRILL

MAY HALL CONCERT.

A SPECTATOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

East of the Suez, Hongkong seems to be the only place where amateur concerts have a very peculiar hold on the affections of the people. There is no doubt a sort of fascination in the organisation of concerts which appeal very strongly to amateur organisers. The idea of "contributing items to concerts which are merely social and philanthropic in aims, sometimes strikes a very tender chord in the altruistic feelings of this island people.

Owing to these experimentations in concerts by amateurs, certain things that govern the success or failure of concerts are therefore studied with satisfactory results. The items and the arrangement in the programme, the time, the accommodation, the lighting, the refreshments, and the novelty of the decorations, are the factors that ought to be reckoned with. If all these factors are equally balanced, success is assured.

There seems to be an epidemic of concerts in this Colony within the last two months. Even our august Seat of Learning has caught the general infection. Only two weeks ago Eliot and Lugard Halls held a concert and on last Saturday evening May Hall, the youngest of all the University hostels, gave her second annual concert, in the Great Hall of the University, to a large and brilliant gathering of nearly 400 people. Sir William and Lady Brunyate Mr. and Mrs. Bowes-Smith, Mr. F. A. Joseph, Dr. C. C. Wong, the Deans and professors and lecturers, and many well-known people of the Colony, were present.

May Hall was fortunate in observing the balance of those factors that contribute to the success of a concert. The coloured lights, the artistic decorations, the cabaret arrangements of the seats all tended to invest the Great Hall with a magic glamour reminiscent of the palaces of the "Arabian Nights." The stage was another feature of the decoration, with two large flags, the Union Jack and the flag of the Chinese Republic and tall palms forming a cool and artistic background.

One very striking feature of the programme was a great variety of items—ranging from music, physical display, to acting—contributed by the students themselves. One noticed the students' items were very well received, yet there was no response to encores. There must have been some understanding among themselves to this. If this is so, one cannot help appreciating the thoughtfulness and unselfishness of the students in this matter. The items contributed by two lady guests, Mrs. Bowes Smith and Mrs. S. K. Wong, were very much appreciated. Out of the students' items, which were all excellent, the following could be selected out for originality and novelty:—Fireflies, Boreas, Jujitsu Exhibition, the Parallel Bars and Pyramids Display, and the topical sketch entitled "Room 13." The concert ended at a very convenient hour just a few minutes after eleven.

THE CONCERT.

The chairman of the hostel, Mr. T. L. Cheah, opened the function with a short speech, in which he thanked those ladies and gentlemen who contributed items and also those who assisted in making this entertainment possible. He especially mentioned Sir William and Lady Brunyate in the interest they have shown in hostel life. Mr. F. A. Joseph for presenting a set of parallel bars to the hostel, the Rev. Bro. Director of St. Joseph's College for lending them the parallel bars for almost two months for practices, Mrs. Bowes Smith and Mrs. S. K. Wong for contributing items to the programme, Mr. B. Randall for assisting the orchestra, Prof. Chen and his pupils for Chinese boxing, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson for the great amount of interest and work they had put into the concert. Thanks of the hostel were also due to Mr. Wong Ping Kwan and his colleagues for decorations, and Mr. G. G. Wong who, as secretary, had to bear the greater burden of the work.

The orchestra consisting of Mrs. Simpson, Messrs. B. C. Lee, B. Randall, K. T. Khoo, K. M. Tsoi, opened the first part of the programme with an overture "R. Trieste," W. H. Shih rendered a very expressive mandarin song. The Fireflies—an Indian Club display with coloured flickering lights—by S. K. Ng was one of the highlights of the evening. "The Hunting Song" by Mendelssohn was played so beautifully by Mrs. S. K. Wong that the audience asked for more. The Boreas—a Malay performance staged by the Straits students—was very realistic. The songs were sung in Malay. The Headman, Miss Chanteh, Abang Puan and Adah Puan distinguished themselves. One would like to know who they were—especially Miss Chanteh. It is whispered that Mr. G. L. Khoo was mainly responsible for composing the songs. The Chinese Instrumental Quintette by C. O. Tan, T. O. Pao, K. O. Ho, K. S. Lo, L. B. Ho, was well received.

CHAMPIONS SWEEP.

THIRTY CLUB DRAW RESULT.

The following is the result of the draw for the Shanghai Champions Sweep in the Thirty Club:—

Draws ticket No.	
No. 1 Waterloo	3,212
" 2 Shenkoland	2,557
" 3 Christmas Gift	2,497
" 4 The Oriole	3,718
" 5 Last Call 111	86
" 6 The Peacock	183
" 7 Roseleaf	2,660
" 8 The Hawk	1,899
" 9 Wild Chance	2,562
" 10 Daisyland	2,035
" 11 Pennyfield	2,063
" 12 The Renown	2,659
" 13 Old Bill	3,770
" 14 Ajax	3,193
" 15 Thos a Becket	222
" 16 Sandy Bay	1,251
" 17 Marcsfield	137
" 18 Dover Patrol	3,495
" 19 The Field	3,149

ALLEGED MENACES.

SERIOUS CHARGE NOT PROVED.

Evidence in the much remanded case in which a shroff of the Import and Export Office, and another Chinese of no occupation are charged with having obtained \$350 by menaces from a shopkeeper named Chan Ng, was heard by Magistrate Orme yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Leo Longinotto prosecuted, and the accused were represented by Mr. A. H. Crew and Mr. M. K. Lo, respectively.

According to Mr. Longinotto, the trouble started at the Kam Ling hotel at which, during a game of "Sparrows," one of the players named Pang, accused his opponent of being a shroff. The trouble culminated in a row. Next day defendant was alleged to have called on the complainant and demanded \$350, and on the following day the complainant was visited by the second accused, who said to him, "You must give the first defendant some money or he will have you banished within three days for being a gambling cheat." After several negotiations, continued Mr. Longinotto, complainant agreed to pay the first defendant \$30, but before he parted with the money he had the presence to consult the West Point Police, who supplied him with three marks \$10 notes to be paid to the first defendant. Detectives were sent to the rendezvous, the Foo Loong tea-house, to make the arrest after the money had been paid over. The plan was a success.

Without hearing the solicitors for the defence, the Magistrate, after evidence had been completed, decided that negotiations of this kind, under the circumstances as outlined, whether right or wrong, did not constitute an offence in law and discharged the accused.

The Jujitsu, organised by C. C. Cheah, was very good. He and his partners B. C. Lee and G. S. Lim did very thrilling falls, locks, and contests. Mrs. Bowes-Smith gave an exquisite rendering of Haydn-Wood's "It is only a Tiny Garden" which was insistently encored. The Chinese Boxing by Prof. Chen, his pupil, and Hu Pei Lung was greatly appreciated. The display on the Parallel Bars by A. Hoalim was one of the successes of the evening. The feats were extraordinarily well done. He was loudly applauded. The Pyramids Display by 19 students was the event of the evening. The Pyramids were formed with smartness and precision. The dizzy heights, to which the top man attained, caused many a thrill. A. Hoalim was instructor. There was musical accompaniment. The Cantonese music by H. K. Ho, K. S. Lo, P. W. Wong, P. K. Wong, was very much appreciated. The sketch entitled "Room 13" written and produced by T. L. Cheah was well received. It dealt with a phase of hostel life. Fourteen students tried to maintain by a special process the tradition of the hostel. Out of a batch of freshmen, Green was the first victim of the practical jokers. The warden managed to get wind of the official communications, by means of which victims were lured. He visited the conspirators and was pacified. C. Y. Ng as Ding a conspirator acted very well. Andy the "pseudo" representative was acted with great understanding. G. L. Khoo, T. G. Tan were very creditable enjurers. C. S. Co. as Green surpassed himself. M. L. Tse as warden acted with skill. The freshmen G. S. Lim, B. J. Au, K. T. Khoo and the "Boy" by K. M. Tooh were realistic. The playing of the National Anthem and God save the King brought the concert to a close. Before the end Sir William Brunyate proposed a vote of thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who had made the concert such a success.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT'S THE POINT?

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Dear Sir,—May I, through the columns of your valuable paper, be allowed to voice a few remarks about the present topic of discussion in Hongkong.

First of all I wish to make it quite clear, that not for one moment would I utter a single word, other than praise, for the men who saw service in active theatres of war, but I am sure that they will unanimously admit that there are two sides to every question.

Now may I ask you Sir, how you felt when you first heard that soul-inspiring war song:—

"Keep the Home fires burning"

—and then later on when you found yourself lustily singing it—

singing as though your manly bosom would burst—How did you feel? I think I can answer that question for you. You there and then decided that you would not be a hypocrite and sing those beautiful words for the mere sake of singing them. No Sir, You decided to act upon them, and you did.

And then again,—don't you remember your keen, eye-poignant disappointment when you sang:—

"It's a long, long way to Tipperary"

—where your heart was, sort of thing,—and you sat down and realised in your helplessness what a long, long way Tipperary was from Hongkong. France was ever so much nearer that longed for land, and yet unkind fate held you prisoner here.

Did you get Paris Leave? Did you come home from stern duty at Stoucutters and spin your friends wondrous tales of how you had had ten days leave whilst on active service, and had visited the City of Galety, where you had spent hectic afternoons and lurid nights? No Sir, you did not. Did you come into contact with "Waacs" and "Land Girls"? No such luck. "You was not to reason why," Yours was not to do or die (that sounds like a misprint).

But what of to-morrow?

If war suddenly descended on this fair Isle of ours—Hongkong. Who would be the first to volunteer to rush home to England to keep the jolly old Home fires burning there?—Why, You and I Sir. Would we wait here? No Sir, bet your life we wouldn't, for if we did, what hope should we have of getting a bar to our O.B.E.

Yours fraternally,

"S." LITTLELIGHT.

Hongkong, November 14, 1921.

THE SERVICE LEGION.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—While it is gratifying to note the support that has been given to my protest as to the all-embracing nature of the local Legion, I should be sorry if my action were construed as an attempt to start a campaign of recrimination against all those in the Colony who are not qualified to wear service ribbons. It is as absurd to class every volunteer as a "dud and washout" as it is fatuous to maintain that every man who went to France was a hero.

The only point at issue is that the Legion is intended to perpetuate a comradeship that existed on the battlefields, and unless its membership is confined to those who saw active service it completely fails in its object. The fact that the committee are not composed entirely of public ex-service men naturally makes it difficult, if not impossible, for them to deny membership to all and sundry.

One or two correspondents have recommended resigning from the Legion as a protest, but I wish to point out that there is a simpler remedy than that. According to the Rules and Regulations, the Annual Meeting takes place in December of each year when the Committee come up for re-election and an opportunity is given us for bringing forward resolutions. It is clear from the feeling expressed in the press that there is a unanimity among ex-service men as to the need for more restricted membership being enforced. Let us then turn up at the meeting in strength and let those who have been holding aloof join now to support us in securing it. Then, maybe, those who have not seen active service will graciously retire and form a social club of their own.

Yours etc.

"Yrass."

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—With reference to the recent correspondence about the British Legion, may I be permitted to write a few words.

Some of the ex-servicemen who have written to your paper state that the British Legion should only be for those who actually saw fighting. Do they not think that some of the men who "died at home" did so in a noble and heroic way?

Country as these who actually fought. Take my case for instance, I was in the Royal Horse Artillery with the Experimental Battery at the Experimental Grounds at Porton, Salisbury Plain, where every experiment with gas, liquid fire, H.B., charges, thermit, trench mortars, Lewis guns, Stokes guns and bombs, projectors, and different invents in the form of projectors were carried out. I consider that while we were experimenting our lives were in as much danger as those who were fighting. As a proof of the dangerous work we were performing the Ministry of Munitions paid us 1/- per day as "Danger Pay." Personally I do not see why we should have received 1/- per day while those that were fighting got nothing. Our work was of an extremely dangerous task and we never knew at what moment we should be blown "skywards."

When some of our men were experimenting with gas during the night we had to turn out of our beds with gas masks on, and clear away from the camp until it was finished. When we were firing the guns (and we had everything from 22" to 9.2" besides German, Austrian, and Turkish guns) we never knew at what moment we should have a premature and be blown to atoms.

At this experimental station we did all we could to contrive some ways and means by which our comrades away over the sea could finish the war.

Often men in our battery had to stand in gas chambers with enemy gas masks on while our chums filled the chamber with all kinds of mixtures. Then when one or two of the men that were in the gas chamber were overcome with the gas—which penetrated the enemy masks—they were taken out and carefully watched by professors and doctors to see what effect the gas had upon them.

Now do not the persons who have been commenting on the eligibility of membership, think that a person who did work of the above nature is eligible for membership?

As "Dardenella" says, I too understand that the speech made by H. E. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., at the first meeting, was for those who were of the Regular Army & D. of W.

I know for a fact that some of those who did actually go in the front line would have "dodged" it if it were only possible. If some of those that did do the fighting were to have asked themselves if they would have "dodged" joining up, they might feel in rather an awkward position.

Now that we have got an association together in such a small place as Hongkong, what is the use of all this "grousing"? Why not try and be more agreeable and not "growl" so much.

Life is far too short so why not let things stand as they have been going with the British Legion?

Yours faithfully,

"EXPERIMENTAL."

Hongkong, November 15, 1921.

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Yours faithfully,

"EXPERIMENTAL."

Hongkong, November 15, 1921.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, North Point, on SATURDAY, November 19th, at 5.30 p.m. to confirm resolutions passed at the last Extraordinary General Meeting. The Meeting will take place at about 5.30 p.m. or immediately after the conclusion of the day's racing.

A. G. LAMPLUGH,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 15, 1921.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR

On SATURDAY, 19th November, 1921, and the following day, commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses and Underwear, Children's Frocks, Woollen

Singlets, Socks, Slippers, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs,

Cushions, Photo-frames and Fancy articles.

In a large variety of style.

W.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 30th November, 1921, after which date the Bazaar will be closed.

THE ANGLER—ELECTRIC POND

STAR SHOOTING—BELL

SHOOTING.

Children's Stalls of Xmas Toys, Dolls, Balls, etc. Sweets and Confectionery of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen cordially invited. All Children welcomed.

FOR SALE.

BEATER CADILLAC CAR.

3 Splendid condition. Going to a real bargain. Apply Mr. No. 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

A copy of this Prospectus in English and Chinese has been filed with the Registrar of Companies

The Subscription list will open on 15th day of November, 1921 and will close on or before 15th day of December, 1921.

THE HONGKONG HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911-1921)

SHARE CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00

Divided into 100,000 ordinary shares of \$10 each.

Of the above shares 18,710 are to be issued and credited as paid up, and as hereinafter mentioned, 56,290 of the remaining shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

\$5 per Share on Application. \$5 per Share on Allotment.

It is not proposed to issue the balance of 25,000 shares until it shall appear necessary or advisable to do so (in the interests of the Company) and for the purpose of the further development of the Company's undertaking.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI, Gentleman, Caine Road, Hongkong.
W. A. DOWLEY, Exchange and Bullion Broker, Room 6, Post Office Buildings, Hongkong.
M. CHAN HARR, Managing Director, Sincere Company, Limited, Hongkong.
HO JACK LUM, Partner, Kwong Sang Lee, Hongkong.
W. M. HUMPHREYS, Partner, W. G. Humphreys & Co., 3, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

BANKERS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
Bank of China.

SOLICITORS.—Wilkinson and Grist.
SECRETARY.—Sydney Humphreys.

AUDITORS.—Perc. Smith, Seth and Fleming.
REGISTERED OFFICE.—5, Duddell Street.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

Object.—This Company has been formed to purchase as a going concern the business known as the Humphreys Hide and Leather Works carried on, by the firm of V. G. Humphreys and Company of No. 3, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Business.—The business comprises the manufacture of all kinds of leather and the dealing in of hides and skins, and of all descriptions of goods and merchandise incidental to the business of such nature, and is carried on upon extensive, well-built, commodious, and modern premises situated at Ma Tau Kok, Kowloon, on Kowloon Premises at Inland Lots Nos. 1267 and 640, which contain an area of 110,942 square feet, held under Ma Tau Kok a Crown Lease for 75 years with an option of a further 75 years from the 18th day of December, 1911, subject to a Crown rent of \$508.00 per annum. These premises are within the Offensive Trade Area as defined by the Sanitary Authority and a licence has been granted by the Government to carry on the business of a Tannery in all respects thereon.

Site.—The Site is ideal for the purposes of the business, its area is ample for any future extensions that may be necessary, it is situated on the main road between Hok Tin and Kowloon City, and is in close proximity to the sea front.

Buildings.—The extensive buildings erected on the Property are constructed of the best solid brick and concrete with tiled roofs, and concrete pits and floor, this type of construction ensures a low rate of Insurance against Fire.

Machinery and motive power.—The Tannery is equipped with the most up-to-date Hide and Leather working machinery. The motive power is supplied by a 100 B. H. P. Crude Oil Boiler Engine with Generator direct connected, the various processes in the Tannery being operated by separate Electric drives from individual Motors.

Water supply.—There is an independent supply of water from a specially constructed Well on the premises, which is ample and suitable for the business.

Labour.—A plentiful and healthy supply of cheap country labour both male and female is always obtainable. The expansion of the business will therefore provide employment to a large number of Chinese labourers whose increased efficiency and development is in itself sufficient to commend this undertaking to all those who have the interests of Chinese and British trade at heart. From the foregoing facts it is asserted that from its equipment and position the Tannery has few equals.

Purposes of Formation.—The Reasons of the Vendors in turning the business into a limited liability Company are:—(a) To procure the necessary additional Capital required, in order to meet the increasing demand for their Leather. (b) To further develop the business along sound progressive lines.

TERMS OF PURCHASE.

The premises are sold to the Company subject to a charge to the Mortgagees to secure \$300,000 at an interest of 7 per cent per annum. The Mortgagees stipulate that \$160,000 shall be repaid by the Company at an early date and consent to the balance remaining on loan. If as is anticipated the shares now offered to the public are fully subscribed it is proposed to pay off the whole debt forthwith.

Valuation of Property.—Hereunder are set forth at conservative figures the value of the property purchased by the Company and upon which the Vendors have based the purchase price.

Land (K. I. L. 1267 and 640=110942 Sq. feet) and Buildings thereon as valued by J. Caer Clark, Architect and Surveyor. \$ 300,505.00
Machinery and Plant as valued by K. H. Hunter, of Macdonald & Co. Engineers. 130,779.11
Stock of Hides, Leather, Chemicals and Materials etc., as per valuation by S. Humphreys and certified by Edmund McGrath, Tanner, less amounts due as shown by the books. 65,821.05
\$ 497,105.16

No charge for Goodwill, etc.—In as much as the undertaking is a comparatively new one, the Vendors present to the Company the goodwill of the business and the trade marks and chops relating to their goods which are already well-known and growing in popularity rapidly.

The Vendors also claim no recompense for approximately 2 years of careful experimental work as a result of which, climatic and other difficulties have been overcome, the types of Leather most suited to the Chinese market gauged, and exact manufacturing cost ascertained.

APPROPRIATION OF CAPITAL.

The capital of \$562,900 to be provided by the present issue of 56,290 shares now offered for public subscription, is intended as regards \$262,900:

(a) To provide for the extension of the drying accommodation of Tannery.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NTANZA"	7,000	28th Nov.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.
"LAHORE"	5,200	6th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"ROMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.
"DUNERA"	5,900	20th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NELLORE"	7,000	24th Dec.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	B'ham, M'LES, L'lon, & A'werp.
"KASHMIR"	5,841	21st Jan.	
"NAGOYA"	5,854	18th Feb.	
"KASHGAR"	5,840	4th Mar.	
"KHIVA"	5,917	18th Mar.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.
"DEVANHA"	4,000	1st Apr.	
"ROYAL"	5,850	15th Apr.	
"KALYAN"	5,857	29th Apr.	
"PLASSY"	7,346	13th May	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN"	7,000	15th Nov. at 1 p.m.	Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	16th Nov. at 10 a.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Cairns, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Dec.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TANDA"	7,000	20th Nov.	Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	23rd Nov.	Yokohama direct.
"NELLORE"	7,000	23rd Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Cargo only.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's steamers between Hongkong and Calcutta, Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 in. x 12 in. x 12 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

H. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
via Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1114. 25, Wing Woe Street, Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports. Through bills of lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.
KATATA MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Dec. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 18th Dec. at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Dec. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Dec.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov. at 11 a.m.
TANGA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Dec. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DELAOJA MARU ... Friday, 16th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

THURMA MARU ... End of December.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SENG MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NOMURA MARU ... Friday, 24th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAKI MARU ... Thursday, 27th Nov. at 11 a.m.
HIRO MARU ... Friday, 10th Dec. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

YAMAGUCHI MARU (via Shanghai) ... Thursday, 17th Nov.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 17th Nov.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Sunday, 20th Nov. at 11 a.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU (via Shanghai) ... Sunday, 20th Nov.
For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SHIPPING

THE PANAMA CANAL.

JAPANESE VESSELS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, 136 Japanese vessels passed through the Panama Canal carrying 787,608 tons of cargo. Their aggregate net tonnage under the Panama Canal rules was 613,345. One Japanese vessel passed through the Canal four times during the year, 11 three times, 25 twice, and 49 once only.

It is remarkable that in each of the years 1915 to 1921 more Japanese vessels passed through the Canal from Atlantic to Pacific than in the opposite direction. For the entire 7 year period the proportion is nearly 2 to 1. A similar preponderance of vessels in one direction has been noted in studying other features of Canal traffic. It is apparently due to the fact that cargo steamers in the trade with the Orient commonly find it more profitable to move from port to port around the world, going out via Suez and returning via Panama, or vice versa, than to turn back over the same route followed in the outward voyage.

The great majority of Japanese vessels using the Panama Canal in 1921 (94 out of 136) were in the trade between Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States and the Far East, carrying general cargo. Five more loaded sugar and general cargo in Cuba for the Far East, and one discharged a cargo of rice in Cuba which was loaded in Saigon.

Ten Japanese vessels carried coal cargoes from Chesapeake Bay to the West Coast of South America, and returned with nitrate for the United States or Europe. Five additional vessels, which had not passed through the Canal going south, came north with nitrate cargoes from Chile.

Of the voyages described as miscellaneous, two were from Buenos Ayres to Kobe, one from Hamburg to Kobe, one from Nuevitas to San Francisco, one from Tampico to Los Angeles, one from Portland to Alexandria, one from Kobe to Petrograd, and one from Valparaiso to Tampico.

Only two of the 136 Japanese vessels using the Canal passed through in ballast. One of these was bound from New Orleans to the Orient via San Francisco, and presumably picked up cargo at the latter port. The other was bound from Valparaiso to Tampico, and returned 17 days later with an oil cargo from Tampico for Los Angeles.

The principal Japanese steamship companies that passed vessels through the Canal in 1921 were: Osaka Shosen Kaisha with 39 vessels; Nippon Yusen Kaisha with 26 vessels; Kureha Kisen Kaisha with 26 vessels; Kureha Kisen Kaisha with 26 vessels; and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha with 7 vessels. The remaining 30 vessels in the list of 136 were distributed among 13 other owners.

SHIP REPAIRS BELOW WATER.

REMARKABLE INVENTION.

Sir Edgar Jones, K.B.E., M.P., informs me that Mr. Robert Temple, London, a British inventor and engineer, has had ready for the past two years a portable tool which can be used under water and by divers for the instantaneous cold riveting of ship plates. This portable tool operated by hand alone rivets plates over a hole or bulge in a ship's hull. No plant or external power of any kind is required. Large numbers of tests, he says, have been made, and the simplicity, portability, easy handling and effective work of the tool has been established beyond question. The inventor has withheld that tool up to the present pending his application of the principles to other portable tools that will achieve equally extraordinary new results in all kinds of shipbuilding, ship-repairing and other work. These applications have now progressed sufficiently to permit of the release of this submarine riveter. Any ship that carries a diver's suit, Sir Edgar says, can carry a complete set of the tool and accessories. These are fitted compactly in a small box and will always be ready for any riveting work within a few seconds. A selected number of shipowners, shipbuilders, ship-repairers, salvage companies, dock authorities, and engineers are being invited to a demonstration of the invention.

CALCUTTA LINES.

BREAKING UP COMPETITION.

The J. & P. reports that the competition for the Calcutta line between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, British India Steam Navigation Co. and the Indian Ocean Navigation Co. has been discontinued and replaced by an agreement to share the line. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is to operate the line, and the Indian Ocean Navigation Co. is to operate the line. The agreement is for a period of five years, and the line is to be operated as a joint venture.

coming to the boiling point, their respective liners departing at frequent intervals. As may be judged from the fact that it is prepared to make some sacrifice in building up its foundations in defiance of the conference, the O.S.K. in particular is competing very feverishly. The O.S.K. rates are ostensibly the same as the conference rates with a 10 per cent. rebate, but it appears that the company is absorbing shipments at 20 to 30 per cent. lower than those rates. Against this, the conference companies have arranged to charge freight on the basis of the O.S.K. rates. In the meantime, there is a feeling that the competition on the Calcutta line may react upon the Bombay line. The conference is already threatened with internal dissension through the alleged reduction of rates by the O.S.K. in infringement of the conventional rates.

AMERICAN PASSENGER SERVICE.

In addition to the American Shipping Board passenger steamers lately appearing in Far Eastern waters, the Admiral Line has acquired from the Shipping Board the "Bay State" which will leave Seattle for the Orient on December 10. With the present steamer, the Admiral Line will have four regular passenger ships on the run, the other three being the "Wenatchee," "Keystone State," and "Silver State." The "Empress of Japan" of 6,000 tons, which the China Mail Steamship Co. has bought from the C.P.S., will also start for the Far East from San Francisco via Honolulu. It is a remarkable feature of the development of this service, says the *Mainichi*, that America has withdrawn freighters from the Pacific lines, but is placing passenger ships thereon.

An Associated Press message states that the United States Shipping Board has announced the tentative assignment of ten Government combination passenger and cargo vessels on the Pacific routes: five of the 535 type from a North Pacific port to be placed on the Japan-China-Manila run, and three others, and two of the 502 type on the same run from California ports.

JAPAN'S TRADE.

The *Mainichi* published a table giving particulars of Britain's America's and Japan's overseas trades from January, compared with the corresponding period of last year, and says that though the trade of each of the countries shows an approximate similar decrease, a more minute observation discloses certain peculiarities. That Japan's import trade shows a much smaller decrease than her export trade indicates that prices in Japan are more slower in declining than in the two other countries. After all, while the temporary diminution of purchasing power and the uncertainty of exchange quotations arising from the world-wide economic depression are evidently influential factors in the depression in foreign trade for various countries, a reduction in the price of trade commodities, together with prices in general, must also be taken into consideration, and it is wrong to judge the state of trade simply from figures of the import and export returns.

GENERAL NOTES.

During the year 1920, seven steamers of 27,000 tons gross, and 21 motor vessels totalling 25,814 tons gross, were built in Denmark.

A new vessel expected to be placed on the Far Eastern run next year is the Blue Funnel steamer "Meriones" which was launched some little time ago. She is of 10,000 tons dead weight.

All efforts to save the wreck of the s.s. "Perla" have been abandoned, and the body marking the wreck will shortly be withdrawn. The position of the wreck is Lat. 6. 57. 45. N., Long. 99. 32. 30. E.

It is reported that ancient Roman treasure valued at \$200,000 is buried near the town of Bisceglie, Apulia. Digging for the recovery of the treasure has begun. Already a porcupine, with a serpent cut upon it, has been found.

Notice is given that the fog bell on the light vessel "Kintan" Yangtze River south channel entrance, has been discontinued and replaced by an automatic fog gun, which during foggy or thick weather, will give one report every half minute.

The motor ship "Canton" was launched on September 28, at the Oresundsværket, Landskrona, Sweden for the Swedish East Asiatic Co. She is the largest vessel built at this yard, and is 425 feet in length, the deadweight being 10,400. Two 2,000 h.p. B. and W. type Diesel engines, constructed by Gotaverken, will be installed to give a speed of 12 knots. The "Canton" will be completed before the end of the year. Another vessel for the same owners was launched in Landskrona in July.

The super-dreadnought battleship "Kaga," which is being built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, for the Japanese Navy, will be launched on November 17. According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, the keel was laid down on July 15, 1920, and a world record in speedy construction has been created, despite the fact that work was suspended 40 days by the recent strike of employees. The "Kaga" will displace 40,000 tons and is designed for a speed of 23 knots. The "Tosa," a sister-ship, will be launched from the Nagasaki Works of the Mitsubishi Zosen Kaisha a month later.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, while closing its accounts for the second half of the current year, has only now received business accounts for the same term from London, New York, and other foreign offices. Last term, the company calculated a net profit of ¥5,540,000. According to the *Asahi* the company has obtained much smaller profits for the present term, with which it can manage to pay only a 10 per cent. dividend. But as the Directors insist upon the distribution of a 20 per cent. dividend, it will arrange to do so, after taking ¥7,000,000 to ¥8,000,000 out of the reserve of ¥22,800,000. The whole matter will be decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Directors to be held in the first decade of November.

Jungle Adventure.

Romance, adventure, business, and scientific research are combined in the plans of the expedition which Mr. C. Lockart Cottle, of Liverpool, is taking to the Eastern Archipelago. In a small shallow-draft schooner he leaves Falmouth about the end of November for Sumatra and Borneo. It is hoped to make extensive collections of wild animal and bird life for museums and zoological gardens; the cinematograph operator will make film studies, new and rare varieties of orchids will be given to the commercial possibilities of the oil nuts of the primeval forests, the equipment including laboratory apparatus for making tests on the spot. The expedition will have a personnel of eleven.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"WRAY CASTLE,"
From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 9th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents, Hongkong, November 9, 1921.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indenters promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

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IN THE SOCIAL SWIM.

(BY A LADY WHO IS.)

On Tuesday most of us went to St. John's Cathedral to see Mr. Way, of the Union Insurance Co., marry Miss Marjorie Denison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Denison. The Bishop of Victoria assisted by the Rev. J. J. Shuman performed the ceremony. The bride's dress had come out from London and was of white satin, trimmed with orange blossom and a deep silk fringe. Miss Denison and Miss Way, the bridesmaids, wore mauve brocade with black velvet picture hats. Miss Yvonne Shenton, the bride's niece, was the train bearer and looked charming in white. Mr. John Bentley performed the duties of best man. The reception afterwards took place at the Hongkong Hotel. A good many people slipped away to attend the first St. Andrew's practice dance at the City Hall, the "wee bit skirl o' the pipes" being plainly audible. I understand the honeymoon is to be passed at Fanning.

On Monday Mr. Harry Ore gave his second piano recital, this time choosing Beethoven. As I said last week, classical music does not appeal to me, but a friend, who did go came back raving, and the rest of the audience seem to have been equally appreciative. On Wednesday I attended the launch of the "Kung Wo" at the Kowloon Dockyard. I understand the "Kung Wo" is a river steamer built for the Indo China Steam Navigation Co. to ply on the Yangtze. Mrs. C. H. Ross severed the thin cord still holding the vessel, and successfully broke the christening bottle of champagne wrapped in the Ewo coats against the bows. There was a moment's pause, and then the great monster began slowly to move down the slips to the sea, amid the cheers of the onlookers, and volleys of crackers. The new vessel was gaily decked with flags, and was soon taken in tow by the tugs and brought safely alongside the quay. We all then adjourned to the Company's recreation room, there to drink the health of the new ship. Speeches were made by Mr. Bernard, Chairman of the Indo-China S. N. Co., (who presented Mrs. Ross with a souvenir of the occasion,) by Mr. Lang and Mr. Dyer. Amongst others present in addition to Mrs. Ross, I noticed Mrs. Severn, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch, Mr. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Orpen Saunders, Mr. Melbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Shenton, and many others. We all regretted that Mrs. Dyer's indisposition prevented her being present to receive the guests.

On Thursday the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak left the Colony for Home via Canada. Mr. Holyoak, who has been in poor health for some time, is taking long leave. Their many friends in the Colony wish him a speedy recovery. Mrs. F. L. Jenkin also went Home this last week. There was a large attendance at the Ladies' Rifle Range on Wednesday, several new members being present. The invitations are out for a dance at Government House on December 2. A good many people were disappointed on Wednesday night, owing to the unavoidable postponement of "The Circle," due to the steamer bringing half the Company, being detained on account of bad weather. Several missed the

announcement in the evening papers, and made the journey down from the Peak, only to find the Theatre closed, while we know of at least two dinner parties at the Hongkong Hotel, which of course could not be put off. It is always hard to know what to do after dinner in a case like this, and it usually ends in motoring out to Repulse Bay. We went to the dress rehearsal of the children's play at Government House, which was extremely pretty. Mrs. Grayburn wrote the words. Mrs. F. C. Hall stage managed, and most efficiently she had done it, judging by the way the children, some of them quite tiny mites, had been trained. They showed no self consciousness and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the frolic. The first part was "The Dance of the Magpies" (allowed by special poetic licence to wear yellow beaks!). Then came a Toy-shop Frolic played by a goliath, five soldiers, two Dutch dolls, two French waiters, five babies, three fairies and several girl dolls. The scene was a toy shop. One hour before midnight the toys are awakened by the fairies, and have a frolic till the clock strikes midnight, when all go to sleep again. The dancing of the fairies was very pretty, especially that of Betty Oliver whose movements were very graceful. The following took part in the two performances:—Margaret Cameron, Fairlie Nicholson, Alison Nicholson, Honor Hancock, Rosamond Hancock, Jean Bird, Peggy Hornell, Theodore Cameron, Joan Hornell, Ruth McDermott, Nancy Hornell, Heather Kent, Judy Smith, Mary Smith, Betty Oliver, Daphne Oliver, Pamela Dodwell, Aime Breidfield, Michael Young, Jack Breakpear, Sandy Ross, Bruce Sutherland, Dick Shiller, Philip Stubbs, Cyril Bell, John Bell and Lewis MacDougall.

There is a sale of work in the Helena May Institute on Tuesday, which is to be opened by Lady Stubbs in aid of the Kowloon Industrial Institution for the Blind. The articles are all hand knitted, consisting of jumpers, tennis coats, socks, etc. Well worth supporting if any of us have any money left after Saturday. The Ladies' Recreation Club are holding another Mixed Doubles American Tournament (sealed handicap) to be played on Saturday December 3. It's the night after Government House dance, so I must try and persuade my partner to go home early, and not have that last one (usually known as the d—dest is it not?) There is also a Knock-out Tournament, Handicap, Mixed Doubles to start on December 1. The latter is for members only, but in the former a member may invite a non-member.

I was very interested in "A Bill of Divorcement" the problem play, with which the Warwick Company opened on Thursday. It has already been reviewed in your columns so I will only add that I was charmed with Miss Joan Mayne's acting, and the full house present evidently agreed with me.

Friday was Armistice Day. My better half of course insisted on going to Fanning ("not going to waste a holiday by going to Church") You might think by that he was a regular attendant on Sundays, took round the plate etc., whereas I am sure he has not darkened the doors of the Cathedral since a wedding I managed to drag him to—much against his will. I accordingly had to go by myself. I found it very impressive.

The Cathedral was very full, there being a large number of Naval and Military Officers in uniform, and a great many ladies. After the gun fired on Murray Parade Ground there were the two minutes of silence, followed by the Last Post and the Dead March in "Saul." Then the Bishop preached, and we had Kipling's fine poem "God of our fathers." After the service His Excellency placed a wreath at the foot of the War Memorial. Most people then adjourned to watch the cricket where the United Service were playing the Club. In the afternoon there was an Army and Navy football match out at Sookhampoo (I hope that's the right way to spell it!) In the evening I went out to dinner at Repulse Bay and had a very enjoyable evening. There were several large dinner parties there, and I think everyone was sorry when the Band stopped (and, incidentally the Bar closed) at 12.30. There were several large dinners at the Hongkong Hotel, including one—so I am told—for service and ex-service men. I hear the giant cracker, which was let down to the street from the dining room window made more noise than has been heard in Hongkong since the Bank's farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Stabb (as they then were) early this year. My better half went to the St. George's Society singing concert, and seems to have enjoyed himself very much. He has brought back a Churchwarden clay pipe as a trophy, but I have refused to allow him to smoke it in the drawing room. What seems to have pleased him most was "Omar Khayyam visits Hongkong" put on by Mrs. R. M. Stopford and Lieut. Franks and Webb. This apparently contained many local hits, and I wish Mr. Franks would give us ladies the chance of hearing it, say at the Peak Club (What about that, Mr. J—n B—y?). Miss Jean Lowson also sang charmingly, and the band of the Wiltshires was in attendance. Altogether he seems to have spent a delightful evening—and incidentally quite forgot to ask who took me out to Repulse Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax returned to the Colony on Thursday by the "Somali," and must have had a bad passage, as she struck a nasty storm between here and Singapore. They are in the Peak Hotel, as their bungalow is still let.

I hear the question of the increased subscription was not raised at the recent meeting of the Golf Club, although the proposal to start a junior club was discussed. With regard to the admission of officers of the American Navy as honorary members of the Club, I thought Mr. Plummer's question as to why the same privilege should not be extended to French Naval officers singularly apt. The answer seemed to me very much beside the point. The fact that French warships seldom call here and that few French naval officers play does not appear, in my humble opinion, to have much to do with the question. After all the compliment would be the same, even if they did not make use of the privilege, and we were allies of the French a long time before America entered the war.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Captain Evans, D.S.O., R.N., has arrived here and is living at Magazine Gap, while Mrs. Ballard wife of Captain Ballard, R.N., of H.M.S. "Colombo" has left the Peak Hotel for "Hill Crest."

He was a budding taipan, and she was a comely nurse maid, and suddenly society was electrified to hear he had married her. A few days afterwards the smart daughter of a friend of mine dashed into the drawing room, where we were sitting—"Oh, mother," she cried, "I have just seen Mary driving with a strange gentleman, and I waved my hand and cried 'Hullo Mary' and she looked so cross and would not take any notice!" A few days afterwards there was a circle of us

TO-NIGHT!
THEATRE ROYAL
GRAND GUIGNOL
3 SHORT COMEDIES AND A THRILL.

having tea at the French Club. Motors were not so common then as they are now, in fact, only a few of the bigger people had them. The bride joined us. "Such a bore" she said laughingly, "our motor has gone wrong again, and one does feel so lost without one's car in the East doesn't one?" I gasped, because the last time I had seen her out, she was walking alongside the perambulator, in which the amah was wheeling the baby!!!

What a lot of tourists there have been about lately. Americans, I suppose, but why should they want to flock to the "Workmen's trams," i.e. those about 1 o'clock. I met several men with very bad tempers on Thursday, as they had been crowded out by various Camera Friends, and had had a much curtailed tiffin in consequence.

I went to a very cheery dance at the U.S.R.C. on Saturday, the music being supplied by the Tado Miles Band. They are always pleasant functions, and I am always glad when I can cadge an invitation to them, though it does make it a bit of an effort to catch that Fanning train on Sunday morning. There were not quite so many ladies as usual, as probably many were tired after the Government House Fete. That was a great success. The Royal Naval Staff represented the "Mayflower" very cleverly made in the Dockyard. Mrs. Bowden-Smith, Mrs. Stern, Mrs. Bernard and others dressed as Puritans were the sales women, and I hear they made about \$1,700.00. The military staff, presided over by Lady Kirkpatrick assisted by various senior military ladies was all in blue, while Mrs. Middleton-Smith had a really splendid display of useful children's garments. Then there was a Punch and Judy show, which always had a large crowd around it. I thought I identified the performers, but, as I was told I was mistaken, I had better not mention these names. Another popular event was the Goldfish Bowl. You were given a celluloid ball, 14 throws for a dollar—and had to throw it into an empty bowl. For every ball that went in—and very few did—the lucky thrower got a gold fish. Countless raffish were going on, especially one at a big stall run by Chinese, but all the tickets were sold out by the time I arrived. Other side shows were a Fortune Teller, the Naval Chute and the Fairy Well. The tea enclosure—presided over by Mrs. Hancock—was on the lawn in front of Government House. The Fortune Teller was Mrs. Lewis, splendidly got up as a gipsy. The Boy Scouts were much in evidence, and very useful in directing people to the various side shows. I have already described the Children's Play, and as a matter of fact I had to hurry away before it to go up and dress for the U.S.R.C. dance. I understood Major Young won the lacquer table raffish by Mrs. Bowden-Smith, and I believe he also won some other things. Altogether it was a great success, and I hope it will also prove so financially.

Who was the Naval officer, who, when running up some cushions at the auction got landed with them, and is it a fact he gave them to his richiea coolie?

Baron Kato hardly disguises the fact that the conclusion of a naval agreement implying abandonment of the Japanese programme ought to be dependent on the conclusion of a political agreement about the Far East. The correspondent also states that the Japanese make no pretence of making concessions to Japanese interests in the Far East, but the danger of such an unyielding policy is now remote at least as far as Southern Manchuria and perhaps Eastern Mongolia are concerned.

After Mr. Hughes had outlined the American plan to limit naval armaments there was a spontaneous demonstration of sympathy for France. Shouts of "Briand! Briand!" were raised, and the French Premier delivered an impromptu speech. He said that in immediately accepting the invitation to attend the conference France was actuated by a strong feeling of friendship for America, and by her own ardent desire for peace. Although she was still surrounded by great dangers, she was

ready to have dropped an important part of her naval scheme which was previously intended to be embodied in Mr. Hughes' plan is offered by a French correspondent at Washington who says that England indicated what her attitude in the Pacific would be if the worst came to the worst. She explained what use she would make of the Singapore base and her definition of policy favourably impressed American circles which were naturally fearful of the fate of the Philippines in the event of a Japan-American conflict. Such fears have now been removed and America is consequently willing to pledge herself to a scheme of naval limitation which confirms the British navy in its present position upon the world's sea routes. It would have been disconcerting for Britain to initiate a policy amounting to virtual suppression of the Anglo-Japanese treaty if the United States spokesman had shown readiness to make concessions to Japanese interests in the Far East, but the danger of such an unyielding policy is now remote at least as far as Southern Manchuria and perhaps Eastern Mongolia are concerned.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Houlder's Service to the China Mail.)

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 14th.

The question of the future of French and Italian naval strength has not been lost sight of in Mr. Hughes' disarmament scheme. The Secretary of State has not thought it at present necessary to discuss these nations' tonnage allowance but has proposed that the matter be dealt with later.

LATER.

The very boldness of the conception of the disarmament proposals has staggered humanity. There is no question, however, of the cordiality of the reception accorded to the plans in principle. In Britain, no less than in the United States the grand sweep of the scheme and the transparent sincerity of its presentation has captured public imagination and admiration is tempered only by a quite comprehensible reserve regarding vital considerations which must engage attention if the proposition can be hammered into shape for common acceptance. Mr. Hughes' dramatic plunge in *medias res* is contrasted with the old-time diplomatic manner of approaching problems gradually—almost stealthily. Hope is expressed that the Japanese will share American and British appreciation of the courage of the statesman who submitted the proposition although it is recognised that some experts among the world's three naval powers will find it very hard to acquiesce in the scrapping programme.

It is pointed out that under the scheme by far the greatest loss will fall on America as her ships are near completion. On the contrary no battleship or cruiser is being constructed in Great Britain though a contract is signed for the laying down of four, costing \$28,000,000. It is conceded that a very searching question is addressed to Japan if she is asked to content herself with a permanent naval strength of 300,000 tons compared with Britain and the United States with 500,000 tons each, but it is pointed out that the alternative to acceptance is competition in which she is sure to be worsted and reduced to an even more unfavourable position. While, however, a degree of enthusiasm is manifest at the prospect of the leading naval powers agreeing to big cuts the important fact is not lost sight of that the question of a naval holiday and agreement on Far Eastern questions are inter-dependent.

Among the few points at present mentioned requiring investigation are the questions of the relative French and Italian navies if Mr. Hughes' scheme is broadly adopted; Britain's necessity for an ample supply of light cruisers to protect her maritime communications; the construction of merchant ships which can be readily armed and converted into cruisers; and the effect of the proposed change upon the total relative strength by land and sea together, of the different powers.

The plan is concisely summed up as being a dramatic challenge, the refusal of which by one of the nations to which it is addressed as certainly means war as acceptance means the initiating of an era of hope.

An explanation of why America is alleged to have dropped an important part of her naval scheme which was previously intended to be embodied in Mr. Hughes' plan is offered by a French correspondent at Washington who says that England indicated what her attitude in the Pacific would be if the worst came to the worst. She explained what use she would make of the Singapore base and her definition of policy favourably impressed American circles which were naturally fearful of the fate of the Philippines in the event of a Japan-American conflict. Such fears have now been removed and America is consequently willing to pledge herself to a scheme of naval limitation which confirms the British navy in its present position upon the world's sea routes. It would have been disconcerting for Britain to initiate a policy amounting to virtual suppression of the Anglo-Japanese treaty if the United States spokesman had shown readiness to make concessions to Japanese interests in the Far East, but the danger of such an unyielding policy is now remote at least as far as Southern Manchuria and perhaps Eastern Mongolia are concerned.

Baron Kato hardly disguises the fact that the conclusion of a naval agreement implying abandonment of the Japanese programme ought to be dependent on the conclusion of a political agreement about the Far East. The correspondent also states that the Japanese make no pretence of making concessions to Japanese interests in the Far East, but the danger of such an unyielding policy is now remote at least as far as Southern Manchuria and perhaps Eastern Mongolia are concerned.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

MADE DAILY AND ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Beef Sausages	30 cents per lb.
Pork	45 " " "
Bologna	60 " " "
Liver	60 " " "
Oxford	70 " " "

Pressed Beef, ready for the table	60 cents per lb.
Brawn	60 " " "
Pork Pies	25 and 50 cts. each
Cooked Ham	\$1.40 per lb.

Smoked Beef to order 75 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

WHITEAWAY'S

HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DOWN QUILTS, WITNEY BLANKETS AND TRAVELLING RUGS.

QUALITY MUCH BETTER AND PRICES ARE MUCH LOWER THAN LAST SEASON.

YOUR INSPECTION OF THESE GOODS IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED, AND THE GOODS ARE DISPLAYED IN OUR LARGE SHOWROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

DOWN QUILTS

SIZE 6 1/2 x 4 CHINTZ COVERED	\$25.50 Ea. h.
" 7 x 6	\$39.50 "
" 6 1/2 x 4 SATIN COVERED	\$49.50 "
" 7 x 6	\$89.50 "

COT DOWN QUILTS FROM \$5.50 Upwards.

WITNEY BLANKETS

SIZE 10/4	\$18.50, \$17.50 and \$24.50	Pair.
" 12/4	\$38.50, \$29.50	\$39.50

COT BLANKETS PURE WOOL 9/75 Pair.

TRAVELLING RUGS

SIZE 64" x 72"	\$9.50 and \$12.50	Each
" 60" x 70"	\$8.50, 15.75, 19.75, 29.50 and 34.50	

SMALL SIZE 54" x 64" \$7.50 Each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD

Des Voeux Road.

MUMEYA & SANO

NORMAL ARTIFICIAL LIGHT STUDIO.

Studio reopened at 38-40, Queen's Rd. C. (opposite Hongkong Theatre) photo taken Day and Night using 5,000 c.p. light. Film Printing and Developing undertaken. Special attention to Home portraits.

Telephone 254.

COMING MARRIAGES.

The following forthcoming marriages are announced—

Mr. C. E. White, of Messrs. Shawan, Tones and Company, to Miss Renee Andra Sera Komor, of Glenholme, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

Mr. R. Y. M. Chaloner, of No. 26, The Peak, to Mrs. Agnes Cameron Joceland, of No. 4, The Peak.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

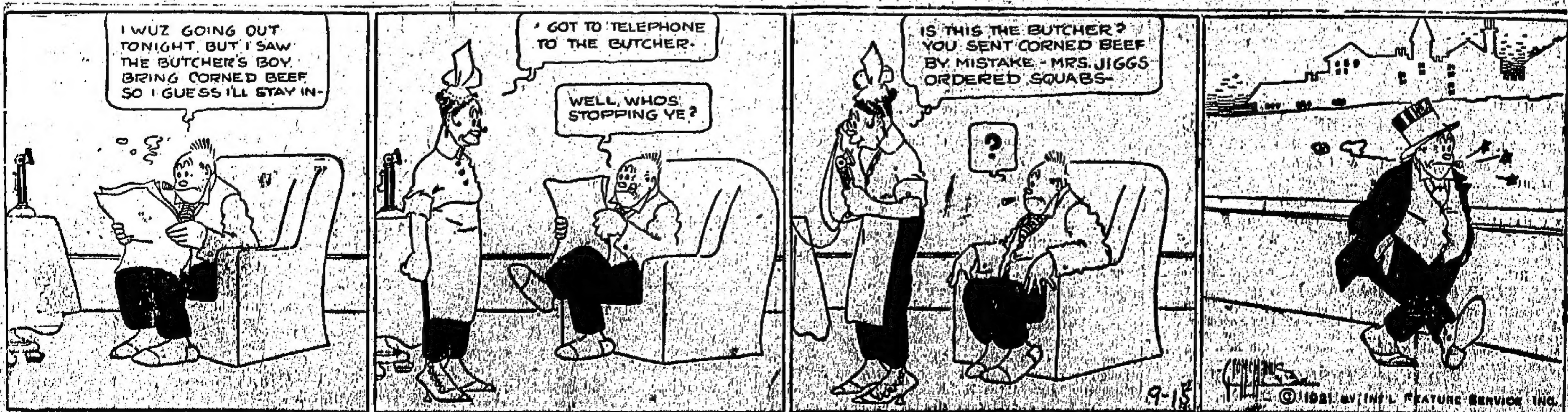
Cargo from the s.s. "Rhodios" not cleared by to-day will be subject to rent. Agents—Manners and Backhouse, Ltd.

Cargo from the s.s. "Wray Castle" not cleared by to-day will be subject to rent. Agents—Dolwell & Co. Ltd.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

WHEN you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on Nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world-wide sale and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1921.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTIONS.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Inspector Appleton charged the driver of motor car No. 187, before Magistrate Lindsell this morning, with speeding at the top of Eastern Street at 6.10 p.m., on October 21.

Defendant: I was going at between 13 and 14 miles only.

The Inspector said that he was walking towards town when the car overtook and passed him at between 20 and 25 miles per hour. There were several chairs and pedestrians on the road at the time and the speed was dangerous. He went to the Mercury Garage on the following morning, reported the occurrence to the man in charge and warned him that he was going to summons the driver.

The Magistrate (to accused): Why did not you attend Court last week?—I forgot all about it, but came up in the afternoon and explained to Inspector Garrod.

Inspector Garrod said that the accused's explanation was to the effect that he knew he must come to Court last Tuesday morning, but someone engaged his car about 11 o'clock and he decided to take on the fare and "forget" the Court.

The Magistrate:—Oh! I'm going to fine you more than the usual amount—\$30. That ought to teach you that an order of the Court must not be forgotten.

Sergt. Portallion charged the driver of motor car No. 438, owned by Mr. Ho Cheuk with having driven the car in a reckless and dangerous manner in Leighton Hill Road at 4.20 p.m., on October 24.

The Sergeant said the car passed him about 200 yards west of the Craigengower Club. When the car was about 100 yards from the club, a small boy ran across the road and stood in the gutter. The defendant deliberately swerved the car in the boy's direction, evidently to scare him. This was dangerous as the road had just been watered and the surface was greasy. The car might have skidded and caused an accident.

Defendant: The boy was deliberately dancing in front of the car and I swerved to avoid him.

The Sergeant: That is not true, the boy was in the gutter and there was no need to swerve the car.

The Magistrate: Have you any more questions to ask?

Defendant: What is the use? You are sure to believe the Sergeant before me. But my master is in Court.

Inspector Garrod said that Mr. Ho Cheuk attended to see that the defendant turned up. He had no sympathy for him and was gone now.

The Magistrate: \$25.

Inspector Garrod: He was fined by the Court in August for a similar offence and was warned by the O.S.P. two months previous to that.

The Magistrate: \$30 then.

Defendant: How can I pay so much when I have no work?

Your master has dismissed you?—Yes.

Three weeks then.

PASSING STATIONARY TRAM.

Sergt. Smith charged the driver of motor car No. 146 with having passed

YING-TAK BURNT OUT.

THOUSANDS NOW HOMELESS.

In a message to the *Canton Times* from Ying-tak on November 12 a correspondent writes: Last night at six thirty a fire broke out in a drug store. Soon the flames were beyond control and were driven swiftly by the wind from building to building until the entire city was almost destroyed. The turning went on all night. This morning the city was a heap of ashes and crumbling bricks. I passed over the ruins this afternoon, going along the main streets of the city, and saw that not a single store was left in the city. The stores with many of their goods were consumed in the flames. Not only the stores, but many of the residential sections have gone too. At least seven tenths of the city was burned.

All night long the flames raged. The people struggled to save a few of their things, and many of them did well to escape with their lives but some fell in the midst of the flames. The exact number of lives lost in the fire was not known.

Immediate help is necessary for these homeless and helpless folk who number several thousands. Unless they are supplied with food and clothing (as the severe winter is approaching), many will doubtless be starved. Help ought to be rendered to these people speedily from other sections until they are able to get adjusted as it will take time for the homeless and helpless to start life anew. Never such a calamity has happened in their history.

Any lady or gentleman who is interested in philanthropic work, may write to the Baptist Mission, Yingtak. The mission's building is located West of the city, and hence escaped the flames.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the local American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 2 p.m. to-day:—

- (1) Typhoon in about 115 deg. Long. E. 15 deg. Lat. N. moving W.
- (2) Typhoon SE of Meiasosima moving NNE.
- (3) Typhoon N. of Yap filling up.

a stationary tram car.

Defendant: The tram stopped a long time. I could not wait, so went on.

The Magistrate: That is no excuse. The regulation was made to protect the public boarding and a lighting from tram cars. \$10.

DIM LIGHTS.

The driver of car No. 44 was charged by Sergt. Portallion with driving the vehicle in Leighton Hill Road at 7.15 p.m., on November 2, with dim and flickering lights.

The Sergeant explained that the defendant ran his lights off the engine and they went out as soon as the car was stopped.

Five dollars.

FOR THE BLIND.

SALE OF WORK AT THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

The Helena May Institute presented a busy and animated scene this morning when Lady Stubbs opened a bazaar in aid of the Industrial Institution for the Blind. The sale proved an immediate and unqualified success. Many pretty and useful articles in wool made by the girls of the institution met with ready sale, thanks as much to the remarkably high standard of the goods themselves as the generous purchases of the many ladies who patronised the sale. Coats, jackets, jumpers, socks and children's clothing in plenty found speedy purchase. This deserving charity should benefit considerably in consequence.

The Bishop of Victoria as Chairman made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Lady Stubbs in a short speech laid special emphasis on the valuable work undertaken by the institution.

Credit for the fine success achieved falls largely to Miss Weeks, whose splendid work at the institution merits special praise, and to the following ladies whose zeal and energy were flagged in giving ready assistance: Mrs. Chatterton, Mrs. Gerken, Mrs. Fincher, Mrs. Edkins, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hopwar, Mrs. Wattie, Miss Barber, Miss Hornington, and Miss N. Smith.

TRI-MENDOUS PENALTIES.

MEANT TO DETER.

The master of cargo boat No. 3020, was yesterday charged before Magistrate Orme with the unlawful possession on board his vessel, in the harbour, of 4,440 taels of raw opium, and allowing the vessel to be used for the transportation of the illicit drug.

On the first charge he was sentenced to 6 months' hard labour and a fine of \$10,000, or a further 9 months. On the other charge, the boat was confiscated. The drug worth \$8,880, will be destroyed.

LAND SALE.

At the offices of the P.W.D. yesterday afternoon a piece of Crown land at the Peak (Garden Lot No. 57) adjoining Rural Building Lot No. 68 The Peak, containing about 11,820 square feet, was offered for sale, by public auction for a term of 21 years, at an annual rent of \$28. The upset price was \$591. There was no competition and the lot was sold to Mr. Dowbiggin.

Soldiers in the local barracks may now draw winter blankets from the barrack stores on demand.

Command orders state that on account of the prevalence of malaria fever, the attention of all ranks should be drawn to the danger of mosquitoes breeding in barracks. All accumulations of stagnant water will breed mosquitoes. The gully drains and sand pits in barracks should be frequently inspected and oiled every week.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Taikoo Wan Yi, (B. & S.) from Tjilatjap—Quarry Bay.
Knight Companion, (B. & S.) from New York—Manila—Holt's Wharf.
Empress of Japan, (C. P. S. Ltd.) from Vancouver, Shanghai.—A. 8.
Hoosier State, (P. M. S. S. Co.) from San Francisco, Manila.—A. 1.
Hanoi, (Lapicque & Co.) from Haiphong, Fort Bayard.—C. 37.
Soshu Maru, (O. S. K.) from Canton.—Wharf.
Shunko Maru, (O. S. K.) from Singapore.—Adm I.
Lushan Maru, (N.Y.K.) from Canton.—C. 17.
Aki Maru, (N.Y.K.) from Yokohama, Nagasaki.—Wharf.
Nan Wah, (Sak-Hing & Co.) from K. C. Wan, Macao.—Wharf.
Poo Lee, (Hung Shun) from Fort Bayard.—Wharf.

CLEARANCES.

Hydrangea, (Chin-On S.S. Co.) for Swatow.—Nov. 14.
Sui Yang, (B. & S.) for Swatow, Shanghai.—Nov. 15.
Hok Canton, (Wo-Hing) for Kwong Chow Wan.—Nov. 15.
Saigon Maru, (O. S. K.) for Singapore, Bombay.—Nov. 15.
Aki Maru, (N.Y.K.) for Manila, Melbourne.—Nov. 15.
Chusan, (B. & S.) for Swatow, Bangkok.—Nov. 15.
Haiching, (D. L. & Co.) for Swatow, Foochow.—Nov. 15.
Telemachus, (Wo Fat Sing) for Saigon.—Nov. 15.
Thoon Kramon, (Marners & Backhouse) for Bangkok.—Nov. 15.
Cheong Shing, (J. M. & Co.) for Canton.—Nov. 15.
Yat Shing, (J. M. & Co.) for Swatow, Bangkok.—Nov. 15.
Japan, (B. I. S.N. & Co.) for Singapore, Calcutta.—Nov. 15.

CHINA COAST.

LATEST SHIPPING CHANGES.

Mr. W. G. Mackenzie, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Pakhoi."
Mr. R. S. Loughnan, chief officer, "Suiyang," is on reserve.
Mr. J. D. Fraser, chief officer, "Hsin Peking," has gone chief officer, "Suiyang."
Mr. J. Sim, chief officer, "Pakoi," has gone chief officer, "Hsin Peking."
M. F. M. Laird, third engineer, "Shantung," has gone third engineer, "Szechuen."
Mr. W. McNab, from leave, has gone third engineer, "Shantung."
Mr. J. Ralston, third engineer, "Kaiping," is on leave.
Captain W. Forster, of the "Wosang," is on reserve.
Captain R. J. McClelland, from reserve, has gone master, "Wosang."

According to Command orders officers commanding units are responsible that as long notice as possible (in no case less than 48 hours) is given to the Divisional Police Inspector, Taiipo, when it is intended to carry out field firing. Red flags will be taken to Camp by the troops and men will be posted with the flags where they can best prevent any damage to the natives.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Captain C. I. Cordon, M.C., 2/22nd Punjab, has been appointed company commander, vice Captain C. M. Bygate, relieved.

At the Theatre to-night, the Edgar Warwick Company will present a "Grand Guignol" programme—three short comedies and a thrill.

According to a notification in the *Canton Times* parcels for places along the Wuchow-Liuchow river may now be accepted for transmission at the sender's risk.

Lieut. T. B. Golding, 83rd Co., R.G.A., who embarked on board the s.s. "Karmala" on Saturday, has been struck off the strength of the local Command.

The boat population of Canton recently organized an association named the Canton Boat Population Association. Canton's floating population is over 30,000 strong.

An extraordinary general meeting of Royal Hongkong Golf Club members will be held on Saturday next to confirm resolutions passed at the last extraordinary general meeting.

Any contributions to the Kowloon Stall at the Bazaar of the Ministering Children's League, held last Saturday, should be forwarded to Mrs. Nightingale, not Mrs. Shaftain.

The s.s. "Himalaya" is due here on January 5, and leaves on January 12, for Madras where the 2nd Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment will disembark. The vessel then proceeds to Bombay and Southampton.

A large variety of useful articles will be on sale at the bazaar which is to be held in aid of local charities at the Italian Convent next Saturday and Sunday, beginning each day at 10 a.m. There will be several diverting side-shows as well as special children's stalls of Xmas toys etc.

Adjourned for some days owing to the illness of the defendant's counsel (Mr. C. G. Alabaster) the case in which two Chinese merchants are disputing the ownership of a small triangle of land in Bonham Road was proceeded with again at the Supreme Court to-day. The plaintiff's case is not finished yet. The point at which the costs of the action exceed the value of the land in dispute must have been passed long ago.

In view of the large number of fires that have occurred in Canton lately the *Canton Times* urges to-day the establishment of regular fire stations throughout the city. There were five fires last Sunday and several buildings were destroyed. According to the *Canton Times* two Cantonese insurance companies have closed down during the last few days and many others have been very hard hit.

A Court of Enquiry composed as under will assemble at the R.A.S.C. Supply Stores, Queen's Road, at 10 a.m. on Thursday Nov. 17 to investigate the circumstances under which 128 tins of preserved meat became deficient, and to record their opinion as to how the loss should be borne. The same officers will afterwards assemble as a Board of Officers at the same place to inspect and report on 138 tins of preserved meat reported to be unfit for issue and to make recommendations as to their disposal. President, Major O. Leslie-Smith, 2/22nd Punjab; Members, Captain, R.G.A., a Subaltern, 2/11th Regt., in attendance the others 1/e supplies, R.A.S.C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSING OF SERVANTS.

(To the Editor of the *China Mail*.)

Dear Sir,—As I had no right of reply in the Debate of yesterday, I should like to explain that I did not intend to suggest that Government Servants were overpaid.

My sole point is that it is bad finance, in view of several other competing claims on our Revenue and the falling revenue on opium, to spend several hundred thousand dollars a year in the provision of an expensive and unnecessarily large type of house for Government Servants.

As an instance of extravagance, I may point out that the original proposal of the Government for housing Government Servants on the Home-stand Site worked out, including Architects' Commission at an average of 65,000 dollars per house or flat, and even included the scrapping of the present Government Pavilions which have at least twenty years of useful wear in them yet.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. POLLOCK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOTOR ELECTRICAL MANUAL.

This new manual deals entirely with the various applications of the most interesting of the sciences, viz., electricity to the modern motorcar. It endeavours to give a clear and concise explanation of the "why and wherefore," aided by numerous illustrations, of all the various electrical and electromagnetic devices which are now used on a modern motorcar to increase its ease of management and comfort in driving. The book contains complete information on the care and maintenance of motor electrical appliances. How to avoid trouble and to quickly locate and remedy such faults as may occur in ignition, lighting, and starting equipment.

The book is written in simple language and entirely from the point of view of meeting the non-technical motorist's requirements. It does not assume previous technical knowledge of electricity and magnetism.

"The Motor Electrical Manual" is an encyclopedia and practical handbook of information on the subject and contains selected material not found in electrical text books. Importance is attached to the proper grading of the information conveyed. The reader starts at the beginning of the subject and proceeds by stages in the understanding of the various sections. He is never led "out of his depth" for want of fundamental information.

"The Motor Electrical Manual" describes electric motor vehicles and various electrical processes and systems which have some relation to the repair, upkeep and manufacture of motorcars.

Each of the numerous illustrations has been specially worked out from the point of view of clearness, simplicity and instructional value.

"The Motor Electrical Manual" is published by Temple Press Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1; price 3s., post free 3s. 3d. It can also be obtained from leading booksellers.

A FAVOURITE RUB DOWN.

The golfer, the foot-ball player and the all-round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm. It is just the thing for a rub-down after a hard game. All soreness, stiffness, like aches and sprains, and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN WILKIE.

An old and much respected resident of the Colony, Mr. John Wilkie, head of the firm of Messrs. Wilkie and Company, Importers and Exporters, passed peacefully away early yesterday morning at the Matilda Hospital.

The deceased came to Hongkong as a young man 30 years ago to join the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and worked there for over 20 years, following which he was for several years a partner in the business of engineers, contractors and machinery agents carried on by Messrs. Macdonald and Company. A few years ago the deceased set up his own business and was successful up to the time of his death. He was keenly interested in mining developments in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, through which he had travelled extensively, collecting much valuable data. He applauded and confirmed the *China Mail* view of the Cassel Concession, and furnished us with additional information.

The deceased who was in his 56th year at the time of his death, had been in failing health for some time past, and as his condition became gradually worse, death was not altogether unexpected.

Of a very genial disposition, Mr. Wilkie was a likeable acquaintance and a true and trustworthy friend, who enjoyed the confidence of many who will look upon his death as a personal loss.

The deepest sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Wilkie who is at home, and for the two sons, Mr. C. A. G. Wilkie and Mr. P. W. A. Wilkie, both of whom are in Shanghai, the former with Messrs. G. N. Marshall and Company, and the latter with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley last evening, and was well attended.

THE PERMIT'S THE THING.

POLICE PROSECUTION OF A LITTLE BOY.

The little son of a respectable Chinese citizen has had an airgun which he used as a popgun, shooting bits of stick out of it at flies. The police saw it. Presently Mr. Lindell the magistrate did.

As there are evil men going about Hongkong with real guns, terrorising and robbing people, we are generally in sympathy with our police when they bring up arms cases, and we approve heavy penalties.

But a little boy, with a pop gun, and no pellets? Using bits of stick as ammunition?

But wait. We must first consider the evidence. Let us always be judicial.

We quote from our reporter's staid manuscript.

"Inspector Brown said that recently a man was wounded with an air gun and lost an eye."

Tut-tut, but Hongkong seems to be a dangerous place. Not long ago a man lost his eye owing to a blow from a Happy Valley golf ball.

What? The golfers have their permits, and this little boy hadn't? You are right again; we waive the point.

The Inspector, testing the airgun in the court compound (with all due care for the public safety) reported he shot a lead pencil from the gun, and that it went seven feet.

That settled it.
Verdict: the little boy's gun to be confiscated to the Crown.

PASSION PLAY.

WONDERFUL PAGEANT NEXT YEAR.

The announcement is made that the world-famous Passion Play is to be held at Ober Ammergau on the following dates in 1922: May 14, 21, 25, and 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25 and 29, July 2, 9, 16, 23, 26, and 30, August 2, 5, 9, 13, 15, 20, 23, 27, and 30 and Sept. 3, 10, 17 and 24.

As a rule this wonderful spectacle is held at intervals of five years, but, owing to the war, there has been no performance since 1910. The Play is divided into two parts of seven acts each. The performances commence at 8 a.m. and end at 6 p.m. with an interval of two hours for luncheon.

The chief interest of the spectacle is its pageantry and the devoted sincerity of the actors and actresses, who in ordinary day life are mostly people of humble station. Thus the part of Christ was for many years acted by a potter, Anton Lang, who will probably again fulfil the principal role next year, while the Disciples are personated by plumbers, painters, shoemakers and carvers.

Originally the Passion Play was held in the village church, but when the throng of spectators grew larger and larger performances were held in the open air. The width of the present open-air stage is almost three times that of the Paris Opera House. The whole of the auditorium is covered, the sides being opened or closed according to the requirements of the weather. Twelve large gates allow of the theatre being emptied in the space of three minutes.

Arrangements are now being made for the accommodation of the large number of spectators who will travel from all parts of the world to the picturesque Bavarian village next year, where the houses of the principal actors have been placed at the disposal of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, who, as before, have been appointed sole official travel agents to the Passion Play Committee, and who are arranging to have their own office at Ober Ammergau and for interpreters in uniform to render assistance to passengers travelling with their tickets. Food will be good and plentiful and every visitor, irrespective of nationality, will be welcome. A descriptive programme of arrangements for travel and accommodation will be published shortly.

SEEING THE WORLD.

IN THE STOWAWAY WAY.

William Harris was charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with having stowed away on the "Silver State."

Inspector Spear said that the accused was found in the firemen's quarters after the vessel had left Honolulu. He was a deserter from the United States Army. The witness had taken him to see the American Consul, but the latter would have nothing to do with him.

The Magistrate: Why do you want to come here?

Accused: I have no particular reason.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

YOU should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 9.)

would not be ready-made and access would be difficult. I would be the person in the Colony to wish to do with the Dairy Farm Company's activities or to start its growth in any way, because I fully realize what a tremendous asset it is to the Colony, but I cannot and will not believe that it would flourish elsewhere. It will take time and trouble, but I feel that the sooner or later its removal must come. The Government servants are now being provided with good houses at low rates, and as the Secretary of the Public Works Department said, it is to be hoped that the present programme will complete the supply of houses for the Colony. Many of the firms have purchased houses for their staff and are letting them at reasonable rates, but apparently the provision of a house for the men in whom reference has been made, and whilst it would be a commendable accommodation on this side, it is not a commendable one, if it is to be made available to all, as it is not available to all. The railway from Kowloon to the Tunnel might be used for small houses of the nature suggested in the first hills around King's Park will doubtless be made possible by means of roads. In this connection I would ask that the site suggested for the New Kowloon Cemetery be adopted. Some day that valley will be required for a recreation ground and the hill and slopes surrounding it will be covered with houses. I agree with you, Sir, that we should take a long view of the future position both as regards the land and the mainland. The census shows a continued increase in the European and Chinese population, and it seems undeniable that Hongkong should stand still. I may be accused of being over-optimistic, but I am not a pessimist. I ever met a pessimist with anything that seemed to encourage him to look upwards and enjoy the bright.

Both the uplooker and the down looker, Sir, may be accused to bump into the lamp-post of reality, but I believe more good is done in the world by optimism than by gloom.

THE HON. MR. A. G. STEPHEN.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN: The senior unofficial member and my two medical colleagues have done so ably and in such a short time that I do not propose to do more than invite your consideration to a few of the wider aspects of the finances of the Colony. Although his is considered generally to be a lightly taxed community, living expenses have increased enormously during the last fifteen years. Many of the foreign community of moderate means find it difficult to live decently and provide for the education of their families at home, while the labouring classes, although their wages have increased, seem no wiser of them than they formerly were. Various factors account for this, since the war the value of money has decreased all over the world, but I think the principal reason here is the great increase in rents which has affected all classes, and I hope the Government will very seriously consider the remarks which have been made by Mr. Bird. The Government deal with this question last autumn—reflexively I am sure, as it is, as a rule, not good policy to interfere with the ordinary law of supply and demand. But I think the root of the trouble should be sought for. There is a matter of common sense here, which is a ring of contractors here in combination which has forced up the cost of building beyond all reason. The price of one service to the community meets on the price of everything else, and, until housing accommodation is available for all classes at a moderate rate, Hongkong can never regain its old position as a cheap port.

It appears to me that the Budget has been framed with almost sole regard to the amount of money which the P.W.D. can expend. Some months ago you raised the matter when, in the course of a few weeks you found the P.W.D. were not likely to spend so much as was expected, you lowered them again. If you increase that establishment so that the Public Works in hand can be more expeditiously proceeded with, you will, following the precedent of recent years, have to increase your taxation to keep pace with their activities. I think that principle is entirely wrong; the Government is creating what will be an immensely valuable property in Kowloon and on the island by its various schemes of road-making and reclamation, and it is at the same time living from hand to mouth. No Municipality and no Government I have ever heard of have attempted Extraordinary Public Works to the extent you do here and try to meet the cost out of current revenue. Hongkong is now, perhaps, the most important port, politically and otherwise, in the British Empire. It is the foundation of our foothold, of our influence in the Northern Pacific. It has grown out of all knowledge during the last 30 years, and if anything can be certain, it is that the progress of Hongkong must continue at a much greater rate in the future than in the past. Taking a large view, I think it is high time that the Government took in hand a scheme of scientific town planning. I have no doubt that the excellent but overworked officials of the P.W.D. have planned ahead considerably. Town planning is a special art, and they cannot be expected to devote enough time to it, even if one of them had the necessary experience. I would suggest, therefore, that a town planning expert should be engaged to draw up a scheme to provide for the expansion of the Colony or the next fifty years. Expenditure on Public Works could be regulated according to this plan, and it could then be decided what would be a fair proportion of the cost that the present generation should bear.

The Colony has no debt to speak of, and assets of enormous potential value. It is in a fine position and its credit is very high, and if borrowing were to be necessary, which it would not be for some years at least, it could be done on most favourable terms. All the great British ports of Asia are suffering from the lack of foresight of the generations. Shanghai is in the same case, and enormously expensive schemes of land have to be made to provide for increases in traffic. Our

predecessors built as if they expected no development to speak of. The Dutch, on the other hand, had wider views; the Stadthouse in Batavia built 250 years ago is still efficient for the purpose for which it was built, and the town of Batavia and the other cities in Java are so planned that no expensive resumptions of land for street widening purposes are ever necessary. One of the first things Americans did when they occupied the Philippines 20 years ago was to engage the great town planner, Burnham, to lay out Manila City, which is growing on the lines laid down by him, which provided for expansion for centuries to come. I think the time has come for us to follow their example and discontinue this hand-to-mouth policy. It will very likely be found that if we abandon the policy of scrambling to overtake the expenditure of the P.W.D., it may be possible in time to remit a considerable percentage of the present taxation.

LOANS SUGGESTED.

MR. A. O. LANG'S VIEWS.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG: Sir, Following the remarks of my Unofficial colleagues regarding the various questions raised in connection with the Finance Bill, I desire, in the first place, to record my appreciation of what has been achieved by the Public Works Department under very trying circumstances and with a depleted staff. The programme arranged for that Department, as set out in the Estimates now under discussion, is an unusually heavy one, and in my opinion, Sir, there is no reason why the present generation should bear the entire burden of this outlay. In spite of arguments to the contrary, I am by no means convinced that loans in respect of such undertakings are impossible, and I would request the Government to carefully consider that method of finance with a view to its adoption.

With reference to the Observatory, Sir, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Shipping and General community have a strong feeling that this institution needs expansion, and would welcome some arrangement which would enable the Director to issue more frequent weather reports, particularly in the Typhoon Season, on the lines of those issued by the Manila and Sincaw Observatories. The two neighbouring Observatories frequently furnish information regarding typhoons ahead of the Hongkong Observatory, and this even in the case of conditions which more closely affect Hongkong. It is recognised, Sir, that with the institution of the new system of signals more elaborate daily weather reports have been given, but there have often been occasions when the community would have welcomed weather reports or signals from Kowloon out of the ordinary when typhoon weather has been threatened in the China Seas and indications thereof have been received from Manila and Sincaw. The time has been reached, Sir, when the Observatory should give more frequent weather reports, and if the present state of affairs is due to deficiencies of plant or funds with which to increase the service of telegrams, I would urge that a grant be made sufficient to provide for such equipment, etc., as is usually associated with modern Observatories.

I would remark, Sir, the representations to the Government on the matter of penalties to which Shipping is liable in the event of smuggling operations taking place on board vessels. It has lately been recognized by the Chinese Maritime Customs that they will not take advantage of the regulations which have permitted them in the past to levy fines on ships involved in smuggling cases. I would urge, as already represented by the Chamber of Commerce, that this Government should adopt a similar attitude, and where it is shown that due measures have been taken by the Master, or his Officers, to check attempts at smuggling special consideration should be given to that circumstance, and fines not levied.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO.

I maintain, Sir, in view of the fact that Alcohol is more or less a necessity for Europeans residing in the Tropics, that the tax on Foreign Liquors is excessive, and I would, therefore, press for an immediate reduction. I am also of the opinion that the duty on Tobacco, which is more than ordinary creature comfort in this trying climate, might likewise be reconsidered, and, if taxation in substitution thereof is absolutely necessary, the Stamp Duty on Agreements for Sale of Property might easily be increased without unduly penalising the parties concerned in such transactions.

I should like, Sir, to take the opportunity of congratulating the Captain-Superintendent of Police on recent improvement in the Control of Traffic, which have added considerably to public safety; but further improvement is necessary in training men for that particular work. I would recommend that expert tuition in the regulation of traffic be arranged for at the Police Training School, and that the more efficient members of the Force be retained for duty in the busy centres of the City. I fully realise that the Police alone cannot make a success of traffic control, and I would make an appeal to the general public, both Europeans and Chinese, to co-operate with the Authorities in this somewhat difficult task. There is one point on which I would like to lay stress, though it might not be considered to come within the strict definition of traffic work, viz., the inadequate provision of Police officials at theatres, cinemas and other places of public entertainment, and I would suggest, Sir, that the defect be remedied without delay.

SUPPLEMENTARY PILLAGE.

The Harbour Police was the subject of a discussion at a recent meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, at which the Captain-Superintendent of Police, who kindly attended, outlined a scheme, which, if brought into effect, will result in increased police supervision and consequent reduction in pilferage from ships and lighters. It is satisfactory to note that provision has been made by the Government for a fast and by-stander launches to facilitate this Harbour work, and I trust the combined efforts of the Police and the Shipping and Wharf Companies will prove successful in eradicating an evil which has become notorious in recent years.

Improvements in the Fire Brigade are also a source of satisfaction, and, with the completion of the New Station, with

its up-to-date appliances and additional personnel, the service will be more in keeping with the requirements of a large city. I understand, Sir, that, in addition to the equipment already on order in England, the Superintendent in his report has recommended the purchase of a further motor-pump and a second turnable ladder, and, while I am fully aware that appliances of the nature indicated are expensive, it is imperative in a densely-populated place like Hongkong that safety should be the first consideration. It would appear that the water pressure in certain districts of Hongkong and Kowloon is totally inadequate, and this is a matter which should receive the immediate consideration of the Government, for without a suitable supply of water, an up-to-date Fire Brigade is a mere waste of money. In view of the proposed expenditure on the Fire Brigade, I hardly feel justified in recommending any further increase, but sooner or later the question of adding to the Fire fighting equipment will have to be seriously considered. Negotiations are, I believe, at present proceeding with private concerns, owning tugs, fitted with fire-pumps, etc., whereby the same will be available in case of any serious outbreak on the Harbour, and while such an arrangement may be satisfactory as a temporary measure, the acquisition of a modern motor fire-boat should not be lost sight of.

With regard to the Sui-yung School, Sir, I shall be glad if the Hon. Director of Public Works will furnish us with definite information as to when a commencement will be made with the new building. I understand a pledge has been given on two different occasions that this work would be put in hand without delay, but so far nothing has been done. It is stated that the School is now so hopelessly overcrowded that immediate action is necessary, and I would, therefore, urge, Sir, that operations be started as soon as possible.

I understand that it has been customary for some years past for the Government to assist the "Alice Memorial" Hospital with an annual donation of \$500, but in view of the excellent and ever-increasing work carried out by that institution, I would recommend that not less than \$1,000 per annum be voted in future.

In these times of unexampled commercial difficulties I congratulate the Government on being able to lay so satisfactory a Budget before the Council, covering, as it does, so many works and so much progressive development for the future good of the Colony. At the same time I cannot refrain from remarking that the degree of taxation is much heavier than in the past, and I venture to repeat the warning already submitted by the Chamber of Commerce that a halt should be called in the levy of increased taxation.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NEXT YEAR PROGRAMME.

The Director of Public Works said: There have been so many questions put this afternoon that I must ask hon. members to excuse me if I am not able to deal with them as fully and completely as I should like. Reference has been made to the very heavy programme of the P.W.D., and it has been said that we shall not be able to carry it out—that a good deal will be left over. I think that is likely to prove a very fallacious idea. This year, nearly every work that is shown in the budget is more or less in course of materialisation, and I do not think the hon. and learned member will have to complain next year that we are not asking for enough money. The tramway to Wanchai Gap may be extremely desirable and it has been pointed out that before the Peak tramway was opened only twelve sites on the Peak, upon which the Peak and six at Magazine Gap were occupied. There are none at Wanchai Gap, neither will the tramway open up a single site along this road. This scheme may very well stand over for a year or two more. The road from No. 7 Police Station to the Gas Works, which has been referred to would hardly come under the head of "Public Works Recurrent." A scheme was evolved two years ago, but it awaits development of the land on one side of the road. To do anything before then would be too expensive. As to the Victoria Maternity Block, the amount, \$125,000, I should like to state, is the original estimate, it was intended to cover only that year's expenditure. The expenditure this year is \$250,000, of which the Maternity Block represents \$177,000. It is also proposed to remodel the hospital and staff quarters, which has not yet been commenced.

The traffic road from Wanchai Gap to Magazine Gap was put down at \$26,000 and was corrected in last year to \$76,000. I do not know why the \$20,000 was inserted. It does not approach the probable cost. There is a thousand feet of retaining wall with an average height of 15ft. and a maximum of 35ft. so that the estimates of \$76,000 which appears in this year's estimates is not an unduly high figure. The amount put in the estimates for Queen's Statue Wharf was \$80,000. This is the amount which it is anticipated will be spent this year; it does not include anything for the structure. The Government has proceeded with the piling while the drawings for the superstructure are being prepared. As to the Praya East reclamation scheme, the contractor has ordered Decauville wagons and rails and the requisite length and weight of rails for locomotives. Tenders for locomotive wheels and axles are at present being considered by the contractors, and it is anticipated that orders for them will be placed this month, the whole to be delivered in four months' time. Meanwhile the Decauville wagons will be worked by manual power. The contract time of six years hardly seems too long for the scope of the work, although a great deal of the area will be brought into use before that time. As regards Coronation Road, the sum of \$12,000 will finish the work and it is anticipated that the exchange of land will be completed in four months' time. The Chief Engineer is in plans for the building. No contract has been invited for the building. It is being done under the annual contract for small works and will be ready when the machinery arrives about the end of the year. As to the refuse dump at Cheung Sha Wan, instead of the total amount of \$40,000 only

\$5,000, the amount which it is proposed to spend this year, is given.

With regard to the houses on Severn Road and the tennis courts there, this work was begun in November, 1919. The total expenditure to date is \$138,857, of which the tennis courts cost approximately \$17,800. As to the question "Why separate tennis courts?" it was considered that houses of this character should have a tennis court; moreover, we had to get filling for the road and this undoubtedly had an influence in arriving at a decision. There is a penalty clause of \$50 a week but it is not proposed to inflict the penalty as the delay in completing is not due to the fault of the contractor, but to non-arrival of stores from England. Moreover, it has only been a short delay. One house will probably be completed two months ahead of time, and two houses about a month behind time. The total cost is something under \$200,000, which I think members will agree is very reasonable for the character and quality of the houses erected there, and compares very favourably with other work of similar character. It has been said that it is inadvisable to spend money over so many items, but the number of contracts in the Gazette of the last few months shows how much work is unavoidable. It is not a case of a stupendous programme which has no chance of being finished in its entirety. Of course, several jobs will continue into another year at least, but a great deal of the work in the programme will be completed.

As to the necessity of building houses for Government servants, I might mention that a man arrived a couple of days ago and there was no accommodation for him; he is living at the Hongkong Hotel at high rates. We have been told that the Public Works Department sets up a daily standard in regard to this accommodation. I do not think the buildings are any better than they should be, and there are no "frills." As to the report on the tramway to Wanchai Gap this related to levels and formation drawings, but did not refer to the equipment which would very likely be two or three times the estimate for the rails. With regard to the Un Long scheme referred to by the Hon. Mr. Lau, Chu Pak, that has been receiving a great deal of consideration. Mr. Carpenter, the Assistant Director of Public Works, has been to several public meetings of the people interested, but it is a big scheme and will take some time to bring into operation. It provides for building in a great deal of land and making it available for cultivation. One of the points that makes it difficult is that all the gentlemen in the district are not quite in agreement with Mr. Lau's scheme and they do not like it. It is taking a little time to persuade them which scheme to support. There is no question of enforcing the Building Ordinance all over the New Territory, but there are one or two places in which it would be better if it were enforced more than it is. One of our biggest towns, is one of those places in which the people of gambling and speculation go on in the hope that Government will have to resume the land, and immediately it becomes known outside the office that a scheme of development is on hand, land seems suddenly to acquire more value. I understand that some of the poor villagers are buying land at \$300 an acre.

As to the mortuary at Sheklongtsui, this was, at first, more or less hidden away in the country. Then three or four houses were built near it. It was not a case of a mortuary being set out down amongst houses; the houses came to the mortuary. The Government agreed to pay half the cost of removing it if the people interested would pay the remainder, and I note that one of the people concerned is now building a close to the mortuary at Kowloon, and he told me last week that he is sending in a proposal asking the Government to remove that mortuary. Park Road, which has been referred to, is certainly narrow, and I think it is a pity that the site to which Mr. Lau referred was sold some years ago, but there are not many motor cars using the road.

As to land sales by private treaty, I am afraid the suggestion made by Mr. Bird would give an opening to a good deal of speculation. The suggestion as to Kowloon Cemetery is receiving consideration and sketches for dealing with it are being prepared. With regard to the water supply a water pipe across the harbour is a thing that may possibly have to come in the future. The matter of scaffolding workers seems to be a real grievance at the present time. The prices being paid and the wages they are demanding certainly seem to me excessive.

As to dumping conveniences, provision is made in the Estimates, and it will mean practically doubling the Praya at certain points. The Government have given other facilities in the last three years and we are getting rather valuable reclamation at West Point by reason of it.

With regard to the Hon. Mr. Stephen's remarks about town planning, would like to point out that the Government have not gone on the hand-to-mouth way that the hon. member suggested. There has been very complete town planning for Kowloon for many years, and I myself laid out a system of monuments indicating streets—some of them at that time in the sea—on the lines of the work I did at Brooklyn in the United States on a town planning scheme there. When you build a town like Victoria on the sheer side of a precipice I do not think English town planners would do very much better than we have done. As to resumption, the number that we deal with for street widening is insignificant. The Kowloon Town Development Scheme is a case in which land is privately owned by small persons and has to be resumed in order to be parcelled out again under a town planning scheme. These are the resumptions which are bought up by speculators as soon as it is known the Government is coming in. As to water pressure as soon as the demolition work has been completed a big main will be brought down from the Reservoir into Kowloon and this will increase the pressure throughout the whole district. As to the Sui-yung School I am hoping that an exchange of land will be arrived at within the next month.

The Colonial Treasurer explained, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Pollock, why the sum of \$200,000 for the University, did not appear as a liability in the statement of the liabilities and assets of the Colony. In regard to the question of loans he thought the best answer to the

Hon. Mr. Stephen's remarks was that the Colony had no need of loans.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

PEAK ROAD TO VICTORIA GAP.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY: At the opening of his speech the Hon. and learned member representing the Justices of the Peace referred to the form of the Estimates, especially as regards the abstract on pages 5 to 12, and asked that an extra column should be put in showing the revised estimate for the current year.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Page 5 contains information which the hon. member desires. The only question is whether it is worth while extending the system to pages 6 to 12. I am rather doubtful whether it will be so.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: The second suggestion was that a column showing the estimated cost of works should be placed "Public Works Extraordinary." It is sometimes possible to put in the estimated cost of works and sometimes it is not, and to put in an estimate which is quite inaccurate would probably be more misleading than having no estimate at all. The matter will be re-considered and it may be possible to put in a number of total estimates. Coming to the hon. member's remarks on the Wanchai Gap project and on the continuation of the road from Wanchai Gap to Victoria Gap, I would like to say, in the first place, that I suggested the making of the tramway to Wanchai Gap and had it in mind for years before making the suggestion.

I realised then that it probably would not pay; it might prove an expense and would certainly yield no return on capital expenditure for a number of years. It would, however, be so useful in developing the district by carrying building material up to the surrounding area, and would also be of use to a large number of passengers who would use it for getting to such a central point as Wanchai Gap and by visitors to the Colony. I have been told that we should get some return from the beginning, and as development proceeded we should get some return on capital and be able to regulate the fares in the public interest. I realised that no private Company could be expected to embark upon such a venture, which would probably cost about four lakhs, and that therefore it should be done by the Government. I put the project forward and it has got to the length of the survey having been surveyed and certain plans for its construction having been prepared. Although at the Finance Committee it was omitted from the Estimates for next year it may be possible to finish the plans and to arrive at some estimate of the total cost. With regard to the Peak Road I can say that I personally have been very much interested in it, and I was with the hon. member in thinking it was wholly unnecessary. But I have become entirely converted, and I consider the road to the Peak and as far as Victoria Gap, and possibly in the future much farther than that, is an absolute necessity. I will refer to an answer given to the hon. member by the Colonial Secretary on April 14th. The hon. member asked whether the Government would take a vote of residents as to whether the road was required, and he also wanted to know what was the estimated cost of making the road when an estimate was obtained. The answer given was that the Government's not prepared to take such a referendum as is suggested because the construction of the road has been approved by the Legislative Council. The road will be of the greatest value not only as a means of access to all parts of the Peak eventually by motor vehicles, but also it will reduce the cost of carriage of road and building materials to at least one-half the present price. I would ask the hon. member to note that it may be a very desirable result of lessening the cost of the road, that it will be a considerable relief to the people of the Hill district. The new alignment of the road will make it possible to construct branch roads connecting other portions of the Hill district with the lower levels. It was further stated that the "Public Works Committee of the Council" at a meeting held on October 5th, 1920, unanimously recommended the construction of this road at an estimated cost of \$26,250. At a further meeting of the Committee held on January 13th, 1921, a change in the route was recommended at a revised estimate of \$125,000. Since then the unofficial members of the Council have considered most carefully the continuation of the road to Victoria Gap and have approved that being done. I consider it is essential that we should have the road, not only for the reasons already given in that answer but for other reasons. There is the question of access to the Peak during hours the Peak Tram is not running, urgent cases in which doctors are required, and the tremendous help it would be in removing baggage up and down the Peak at a very much lower rate than at the present time. I consider that in view of the Report on Child Labour, recently presented, that the removal of building material to the Peak at a very low rate and getting rid of the child labour used for its transportation is one of the chief reasons why this road is going to be a very great public benefit. Every day shows it is going to be a far more valuable asset to the Colony than it is ever thought or suggested it would be.

The hon. member referred to the vote of \$500 for District Officer South and suggested it should be increased to \$5,000 for expenditure in the island of Cheung Chan. The \$500 is of a similar character to the vote for the District Officer North for helping to carry in small bridges and public works such as small bridges and paths. It is a vote of a very special kind, and is doled out in quite small amounts. It is of great help to the people of the district when small work has to be done with their own labour and not under supervision. As regards Cheung Chan I proposed some much what has been done by the few foreign residents there in the making of paths and improving the position of the island in which they live, and if it should appear necessary to use public funds to supplement their efforts that can be considered and a special vote taken for the amount required.

The next question the hon. member referred to was the resumption of the forests to Shamshing and Yau-mai, and he wanted to know whether the Government was getting enough from those forests. The sum they pay is a very considerable one, but before the period of the present lease expires, which will be fourteen months hence, the whole question will have to be very carefully considered. When the forests are resumed a short lease will be granted in order that the Government might have a free hand when the experiment had shown what was necessary in the future.

The hon. member mentioned the opening up of King's Park for building sites.

Hon. members will remember the project we had for building about 40 houses but the project had to be dropped owing to the larger question of the transfer of military establishments, and the uncertainty as to what areas would be required. As regards the large sum spent on providing quarters for Government I cannot quite follow the hon. member either in his statement or in his request to the Government at the end of it. The houses that are being built are expensive, they are being very well built because it has undoubtedly been proved that to build houses of good material, which will require only a very small outlay annually in repairs, is a far better policy than to put up houses which will always be a heavy expense. Some of the houses we have put up may be considered rather too large, and in some cases I think that is so, but I consider it not a bad thing to err a little on the side of being too large rather than too small. Besides, they are built in situations and in such a manner as to ensure the health of public officers and that possibly will make it unnecessary for officers to take leave as frequently as they have owing to reasons of health. As regards the Government building quarters not already projected, I can give no guarantee because there are a good many officers who have no quarters at the present time. The policy of building quarters was started on the suggestion of the Secretary of State, and we embarked upon it since, and the housing difficulty arising since, do not think there is any question if sites are available that we shall go on building quarters for public officers until we have housed the whole Service. I do not follow the hon. member's argument at all.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: May I have an opportunity of answering that? H.E. THE GOVERNOR: You will be out of order.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: In regard to building in the New Territories referred to by the hon. member on my left (Hon. Mr. Lau Cha Pak) very simple regulations have been drawn up. The last thing we desire to do is to harness the people there, but if a man builds a house more than two storeys high we have some duty to those who live in the house to see that it does not fall down on its own. One point which the Hon. Mr. Bird referred to related to the water supply and the necessity of bringing a pipe across the harbour. The time may come when that may arise. I hope the hon. member does not suggest that because the Director of Public Works has thought it might be necessary to make use of a rider mains system in the Western district, that it was due to any shortage of water supply. We have an abundant water supply, but there happened to be a difficulty—a shortage of pipe. The means of getting water to that particular district when it was wanted were lacking. The question of bringing water from the mainland may have to be considered in a few years, as His Excellency stated in his speech on the Estimates.

The removal of the Dairy Farm is, I think, not a practical possibility. There are many reasons why it is inadvisable to remove the Dairy Farm from the island where there is such a vast population and where it has been carried on so satisfactorily. We may, however, get considerable areas at Pokfula for building without injuring the work of the Dairy Farm in any way.

With regard to the proposal to build houses along the railway from Hunghom to the mouth of the tunnel, the Kowloon Tong scheme will provide for building houses at a low rent. Those who build there are to have the land prepared for them, and they will get it under certain restrictions.

The question of removing the site of Kowloon cemetery will be required into. The hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce referred to the possible increase of the Government contribution to the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals. That will be considered. It will probably be better if the Hospital makes an application if supported.

The question of an international recreation club at Little Hongkong is being dealt with very fully by the Government. The promoters of the enterprise have got all the information before them and it is now for them to say whether they will go on with it or not. I think it will be an excellent plan, but it will require considerable expenditure which I do not think was contemplated when they formulated the scheme.

KING'S PARK RIFLE RANGE.

COLONEL DAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Colonel DAY: The Hon. Mr. Bird has drawn attention to the danger of using the Kowloon Rifle Range and has given instances of certain narrow escapes. It may be, perhaps, a relief to those concerned to know that a few days ago the General Officer Commanding gave orders that as far as the regular shooting should take place on the range. Of course, if the Colonial Volunteer troops continue to use the range it will be on their own responsibility. As regards Mr. Bird's suggestion, it might be possible to divert the range to eliminate this element of danger. The project has not really been considered from that point of view, but I know the locality pretty well and I think I am right in saying that that suggestion is impracticable. The fact is that a rifle range in King's Park now is tantamount to a rifle range in Regent's Park, London. It is quite out of place. The fact that no actual fatalities have occurred is due to the fact that until quite recently the area behind the built-up has been sparsely inhabited, but recent developments in that area have created a situation which was not contemplated before.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

GOVERNMENT AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: After the full discussion which has taken place, it may perhaps be unnecessary for me to deal very fully with any of the questions, but there are one or two points upon which I should like to make a few remarks. With regard to the statement read by the Hon. Mr. Pollock that the hon. member's colleagues as to interfering with additional columns added, estimated expenditure to complete work, it seems to me that the Colonial Secretary rather misunderstood what was proposed. It looks to me, I confess, that the hon. member would be somewhat overladen if we were to insert that column, and I think it is better to leave the hon. member with a free hand when the experiment had shown what was necessary in the future.

(Continued on Page 11)

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